THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 59

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Austria Calls for League Aid

Italy Has Huge Finance Deal

Japan Hushes False War Cry

France Sees Daladier Battle

Roosevelt Is in Fine Health

Germany Revises the Psalms

EUROPE studies new and serious developments. As France riots and a Cabinet totters, Premier Dollfuss and the Austrian Cabinet appeal to the League of Nations to save Austria from aggression, thus submitting the whole dispute with Germany to Geneva, from which Germany recently withdrew. Austria's action is taken after Prince Ernst von Starhemberg, the leader of the Heimwehr, establishes a Fascist government in the Tyrol province and sets up a commission at Innsbruck to control state machinery, including the courts. Austria passes its growing difficulties on to a League that does not relish the office of arbiter—The League remembers how China appealed to it on Manchuria and the sad results of efforts to aid.

* * *

Italy undertakes the largest financial operation in its history in converting its entire 61,393,000,000 lira stock of 5 per cent consols. The attempt is to replace the securities with others bearing 3½ per cent interest. The Government makes conversion more attractive by offering premiums. A definite motive is believed to be behind this move to handle the huge indebtedness three years before repayment is due—Premier Mussolini hastens to make the lira dance to the new rhythm of dollar and pound.

* * *

Japan takes steps to suppress some of the wild Japanese-American war propaganda. It prevents the circulation of a pamphlet describing an allegedly impending naval conflict on the Pacific. The author is Kyosuke Fukumaga, retired naval lieutenant-commander, whose recent war screed was held up at Honolulu. There is open criticism in the Diet of Vice-Admiral Suetsugu's alleged statement that America is encircling Japan—Too much propaganda is nauseating even to those who often sanction its use.

* * *

The United States follows the great Government-financed experiment of combining the short-hour factory with the leisure-hour farm. Congress' appropriation of $25,000,000 that puts the idea into operation is but a beginning if the anticipated good results flow from the plan foreseen by Thomas Jefferson and demonstrated by Henry Ford. New England, with many factories, asks for homestead projects—The factory worker sees a new hope of assured independence.

* * *

France sees Premier Edouard Daladier drop Cabinet members and police officials and mass troops to prevent disorder and save his régime. Greece, Roumania, Turkey and Yugoslavia initial a 10-year peace pact and Bulgaria may come in. Puerto Rico inducts Maj.-Gen. Blanton Winship, U. S. A., Retired, into office as its twelfth American Civil Governor. London continues to tax shipping facilities in sending a stream of gold to the United States. Stoughton, Mass., forms a vigilante committee to cope with bank bandits—When the people rise up crime always goes down.

* * *

President Roosevelt's health, the Associated Press announces to the world, is excellent. A year of hard work on the nation's problems, following four busy years as Governor of New York, finds him still able to claim the Class A rating given him by life insurance examiners prior to the last presidential campaign. In spite of long hours at his desk, the President takes his daily exercise, including a lively swim in the White House pool. He has a wonderful record of physical handicaps surmounted—His good health is a precious consideration to the American people.

* * *

Germany is stirred by strong conflicts over religious beliefs. The Germanic Research Society says for the most part Christianity is not meant for Germans, calling it "a composition of inferiority and Jewish philosophy." Wilhelm Tedt issues a "thoroughly purged" book of the Psalms of David. Germanic names and places are inserted instead of those of Israel. But the 6000 "dissenting pastors" stand firm in their opposition to all Biblical revision, elimination or change—The God of revelation, say they, is something above even the Nazi state.

* * *

Berlin thinkers seriously regret appointment of Alfred Rosenberg as supervisor of intellectual and philosophical training. Now to direct the culture of millions of workers and Germany's youth, he declares Christianity a hindrance instead of a help. Love he calls a blow against Nordic Europe. But others before Dr. Rosenberg have beaten pagan drums in vain—The dictum of him who held love of God first and love of one's fellow beings second cannot be pooh-poohed out of the hearts of men.

Austria to Lay Reich Dispute Before League

Threatened Action Means Convening Council Immediately

Britain Opposed

Tyrol Sets Up Separate Rule in Heimwehr Break From Dollfuss

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Feb. 5—Austria's mounting difficulties, both internal and external, appear to have come to a head.

Rising pressure from Germany forced the Vienna Cabinet today into the momentous decision of authorizing Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss to submit the dispute with Berlin directly to the League of Nations.

At the same time an equally grave internal situation has arisen through the action of the Heimwehr in setting up a new local government for the province of Tyrol.

The Austrian appeal to the League, which the Chancellor is expected to make immediately, will be an effort to secure the help of Geneva in stopping the Fascist propaganda and aggressive actions by National Socialist groups, responsibility for which is laid by Austria with the German Government. It follows a correspondence between the two governments in which Berlin, in reply to Austrian protests, denied any responsibility in such actions or any desire to force Austria into the German Reich.

Must Convene League

In the event of Dr. Dollfuss appealing to the League, the Secretary-General of that body, by Article XI of the Covenant, must immediately summon the Council of the whole League on the ground that any threat of war is a matter of concern to the whole League.

In view of the delicacy of the situation, Austria's appeal will bring the League face to face with a difficult problem. Britain has been showing no disposition to take any action that might antagonize Berlin, while France's serious domestic difficulties with the Government crisis and menacing disorders in Paris and elsewhere are at present keeping that Government seriously preoccupied.

Meanwhile, Austria's domestic difficulties, which began with a Heimwehr uprising at Innsbruck in the Tyrol a week ago, culminated yesterday in the setting up of a new local government of a "non-party" character for the Province.

Action in the Tyrol

In a big mass meeting held at Innsbruck yesterday two leaders of the Heimwehr, Dr. Richard Steidle and Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg demanded not only complete abolition of all political parties but virtual suspension of laws and sweeping away of local safeguards, after which semi-revolutionary direct action committees shall be set up to control the whole state machine, including courts and juridical departments.

The Heimwehr chiefs admitted this action was an attempt to compel Chancellor Dollfuss to take more drastic action against Socialists, Liberals, Democrats, Clericals and all opponents of "One Hundred Per Cent Fascism."

Britain Denies Part In Austria's Action

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Great Britain played no part in Austria's decision today to appeal to the League of Nations against German interference, it was stated at the Foreign Office.

The British Government, it was declared flatly, neither directly nor indirectly advised Austria nor in any way sought to influence her, although Austria voluntarily kept London fully informed of developments.

Here We Will Plant the Seed and Watch It Grow

Center, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Ewing Galloway. Two Portraits, © Harris & Ewing. Lower, Courtesy of the United States Department of the Interior

Allegorical Concept of the Farm-Factory Plan

At Left—M. L. Wilson, Chief of the Homestead Subsistence Division of the Department of the Interior. Right—Clarence E. Pickett, Chief of the Section of Stranded Populations. They Are Studying a Model of the Dayton, Ohio, Homestead Project.

Roosevelt Expects Farm-Factory Plan To Cut Down Doles

Under Banner of New Deal, President, Like a New Joshua, Leads Way From Industrial Waste to Fruitful Fields

Homestead Subsistence Program Promises Surcease From Grind

Administration Sees New 'Promised Land' Where Men Can Use New NRA Leisure by Tilling Small Plots of Land After Work Hours

Between overproductive factory and uneconomic farm an opportunity seems at hand to develop a new plan for better-balanced living. Government and private enterprises are now going forward to develop this part-farm, part-factory movement. The subject will be treated in 12 articles, of which this is the first.

By Henry Edison Williams

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Midway between factory town and typical farm lies the Promised Land—a land of comfortable subsistence for everyone willing to work.

Foretold by Jefferson, demonstrated by Ford, this land of the New Deal now sees in Roosevelt a Joshua to lead millions of wanderers from the weary wastes of unemployment onto fruitful acres where land and lathe meet to assure a balanced living.

This land of promise—for which $25,000,000 has already been appropriated by the United States under the National Recovery Act as a sort of subsistence homesteads experimental fund—is mapped on the Administration's chart as many areas marked by rural-industrial communities, where mills and factories will serve as nuclei about which shall cluster small semi-urban farm homes—where the population shall divide its labors between the short-hour factory and the leisure-hour farm.

A Modern Acadia

It is a fair land, this promised midway area of Farm-Factoryville, or Rural-Industrialburg, or Urbia-Suburbia, whatever its name may be. It is a land where security dwells, and greed is superseded by calm living, where selfish acquisitiveness is discouraged, and "keeping up with the Joneses" means merely keeping pace with the community, and men—dividing their labor between the meadow and the mill—find time for leisure, the pursuit of happiness and more rational living.

It is a land where real values are expected to thrive and false aims to languish; where urban conveniences are made available in rustic surroundings; where the land supplies the larder, and the mill, hidden in a fold of the hills, supplies the cash; where the paved highway for fast bus lines or family automobiles makes symphony and theater available; where radio finds "fans" who are likely to demand higher standards than are general on the air today; where the telephone tinkles apace; and the community house bustles with activity, and glee clubs and amateur theatricals and canning bees and the lost art of conversation once more come into their own.

Not Merely a Vision

Neither dream, nor allegory, nor optimistic visioning is this. It is an actual movement, now going on, forced upon society by the cold and hunger and barred factory gates that, at the peak of unemployment, faced some 13,500,000 workers; that today, for all the help of the Civil Works Administration, still faces some 6,000,000, and that tomorrow, even under normal conditions of employment, may continue to face approximately 3,500,000.

President Roosevelt places the latter figure higher. Last January in New York he expressed the opinion that if every factory wheel in the country were turning there would still be 5,000,000 out of work, adding succinctly: "That means we must get them out of the big centers of population."

Thus, one of the least propagandized items of the New Deal begins to assume great importance. A near-Utopian promise is contained in the implications of this plan, the aim of which is to still the cry of the laboring multitudes: "We want work!" Even the provisions of the Declaration of Independence promising to citizens, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," take on more meaning with the prospect of an abiding opportunity for all alike to make a living in pleasant surroundings.

More Tangible Than Doles

Indeed, the proposed realignment of the economic and social elements which will mark a lane for labor down maple-arched rural vistas to the little farm near the little factory is more fundamental in its possible results than temporary doles, managed dollars, payment of foreign debts, industrial codes or the like.

It is an experiment not merely in decentralization of population and distribution of industry but primarily toward an ideal manner of living.

The United States began as an agrarian nation. Its greatest post-Revolutionary statesmen were distinctly land-minded. As far back as 1785 Jefferson wrote:

"It is not too soon to provide by every possible means that as few as possible shall be without a little portion of land. The small landowners are the most precious portion of the State."

So long as the tempo of existence kept pace with Old Bess, the farm horse, rural living offered the ideal

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Prohibition Cases Wiped Off Dockets By Supreme Court

Repeal of Amendment Means Outlawing of All Penalties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today persons charged with violating the National Prohibition Law before its repeal cannot be tried for such offenses in the federal courts.

The case was brought by the United States as a test to determine its policy regarding the thousands of prohibition cases now pending in federal courts.

The Government appealed from a decision by Federal Judge Hayes of the Middle District of North Carolina directing the discharge of Byrum Gibson and Claude Chambers on the ground that prohibition's repeal prevented further prosecution.

On Dec. 6, 1933, the North Carolina court dismissed indictments against Gibson and Chambers charging them with conspiracy to violate the federal prohibition law in Rockingham County, N. C., and with specific violations of that law.

The Government charged that both had been convicted previously of similar offenses. Chambers had entered a plea of guilty, but counsel for both men contended that as the Prohibition Amendment had been repealed the court was without jurisdiction to proceed with the trial.

The court took the position it had no power, in view of prohibition repeal, to hear and determine cases involving alleged violations of the Volstead Act. It ruled the adoption of the Repeal Amendment deprived the Volstead Act and its amendments and supplements of further force and effect, and wiped out all penalties and criminal liabilities incurred under that law.

The Government appealed directly from the ruling to the Supreme

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Chicago Trial Revealing Grip Of Gang Rule

Methods of 'Muscling In' Shown at Racket Conspiracy Hearing

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 — Evidence showing how the gangsters, including "Al" Capone, first "muscled" into the cleaning and dyeing business here, and enlarging the public's view of the violence which characterized their business methods, has strengthened the significance of the racket conspiracy trial here which resumed its three-a-day sessions today.

Both the evidence bringing in the name of Capone and the introduction of a list of two-score other names not previously mentioned in the case, among whom are several more gangsters, are viewed by the prosecution as major developments in the trial.

As things are speeding up in the courtroom considerable satisfaction appears to be registered among business interests in Chicago, which are anxious to see an end of the racketeering, which it is charged has disrupted four industries—the cleaning and dyeing, the laundry, the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Come On In—Meet the New Dollar

* * *

It Played a Big Week at Nation's Capital; And Air Mail as Its Counter-Attraction

* * *

An Intimate Message From Washington

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5
1287 National Press Building

They wrote another dramatic chapter in world history here this week, when the dollar was devalued in unprecedented circumstances and with unparalleled motives and for the third time only in our life as a nation.

You've read a lot about that operation, and will read more, but before we forget, it would be interesting to record the human circumstances and atmosphere on Jan. 30 and 31. After that, if there is any space left, this bureau would like to call your attention to the seriousness of the current aircraft scandal.

But first the dollar. There were three acts to this week's installment. It began with the final passage of the gold bill by Congress, which was incredibly insouciant. The most important currency bill in a generation was tossed off more easily than a new post office at the Four Corners. Partly that was because no congressman except Senator Carter Glass seemed to understand the bill or was able to address himself to it cogently. Even the Secretary of the Treasury was content to describe our new gold position as a 1934 model bullion standard, with streamlines, airflow and knee action, which is hardly a detailed and informative definition. This epochal measure, therefore, arrived on Mr. Roosevelt's desk as it had left that legislative incubator a few days before. That was early Tuesday.

Greetings of Press

It was the President's birthday. In the afternoon those of us who cover the White House regularly sent a little note of greeting into Mr. Roosevelt and were asked to come along and see him sign the bill after we had extended our felicitations. The late afternoon sun was pouring brilliantly through the bow windows at his back in the little, round executive office. In the window embrasure Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau Jr. were somewhat self-consciously lounging.

The President seemed really touched by our presence and acted pleased and embarrassed. One of our number made the newspaper man's fittingly tongue-tied speech. Mr. Roosevelt, trying to hide real emotion, remarked something about "nicest birthday I ever had" and, for lack of anything better to do, picked up a stray fountain pen and carefully wrote,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

MacCracken Faces Contempt Charge In Air-Mail Case

Chamber Is Crowded and Atmosphere Tense in New 'Scandal'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—In a picturesque ceremony today the Senate turned itself into a high court to determine whether its mandate had been held in contempt in connection with the air-mail investigation under Senator Hugo Black (D.) of Alabama.

Mr. William P. MacCracken Jr., "Little Cabinet" official in the Hoover Administration, Secretary of the American Bar Association, and now attorney for air-mail interests in the capital, was summoned before the Congressional "court" to explain why he permitted Col. L. H. Brittin, vice-president of Northwest Airways, to remove from his office so-called

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Gill's Defense

Supt. Howard B. Gill of the Norfolk Prison Colony broke his silence yesterday to defend a former inmate against what he characterized as an utterly false and brutal newspaper slander. The inmate, accused by the newspaper of assaulting a woman, was shown to have been completely exonerated from the charge long ago.

Superintendent Gill spoke lest account mar the man's life, deprive him of his position and bring disgrace and suffering on his family.

In this simple act of justice, Superintendent Gill revealed the difference between himself and his detractors.

* * *

Twelve hundred persons attending a meeting of the Community Church in Symphony Hall, yesterday, signed a resolution supporting Mr. Gill and petitioning Governor Ely for a non-political investigation of Norfolk.

Obviously more and more people are dropping their blinders and seeing the present attacks on Norfolk for exactly what they are. Politics emerge; the hood of pious public service has been unable to conceal the actual motives.

It might be well for those who desire a non-political investigation of Norfolk to recall that W. Cameron Forbes, former American Ambassador to Japan, has made such an investigation and sounded high praise for the colony and for its management.

* * *

They're After Granfield

One of the few Congressional seats that the Republicans really expect to pick up in the coming November elections is that of Representative William J. Granfield (D.) of Longmeadow, Mass. Representative Granfield to the Republicans is an arch imposter, for he now presides over the holy of holies, where that rock-ribbed, dyed-in-the-wool Republican Frederick H. Gillett had his baliwick.

Granfield is a meteor, whirled hither from new skies. He emerged as discontent grew in Springfield with the Old Deal—he is a product of the people's rebellion against unemployment, bankruptcies and deflation. If the Republicans expect to recapture Gillett's old hunting ground they must have something besides the diet of "time-tested principles" to hand out.

* * *

A Brobdingnagian-Lilliputian

Former Mayor James M. Curley, now globe trotting, left plenty of devoted henchmen in Boston fanning the fires of his political aspirations. The Curley-for-Governor movement is no myth.

Upon his return, his followers plan to give him a reception on the Boston Common that will give the squirrels the jitters and possibly bring "Joe" Ely to his office window.

* * *

And "Joe" Ely will not be heartened by the Curley boom, for dubious indeed will be the prospects of his disciple, Joseph W. Bartlett, against Boston's "greatest citizen" in the primaries at least. A Curley-Ely line-up won't fool anyone. It will be quickly recognized as a Smith-Roosevelt split. R. M. B.

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Things Present

The new economic day is likely to witness a merging of mills and meadows, as you will discover in a series of 12 daily articles, beginning today.

Safer and saner days lie ahead for the reader who patronizes his paper's advertisements. Read "For Honest Advertising" in the Mirror of World Opinion on the Editorial page.

This will notify those who have been subscribing to the Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Monitors for the Casual Day, that, beginning today, they should change over to Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Waddles, our poetical duck, henceforth is to greet his friends three times a week instead of once every two weeks. Look for him in strip form on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the inside back page. A new feature, Daily Anecdotes, also makes its début today.

Many a reader will dust off his "Jane Eyre" after reading "Charlotte Brontë Had Written a Book," on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardening page, Progress in Education page, and more Facts About the Bible.

Centers of Austria's Boiling Caldron

Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss

The Tyrol

Left—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone. Right—Underwood. Center—By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prince von Starhemberg

Chancellor Dollfuss and Prince Starhemberg Are at Grips As Innsbruck Ultimatum Warns of Separatist Movement in Austria.

Step Is Taken in Congress To Protect Workers' Jobs By Tax on All Employers

Bill Introduced in Both Houses Provides for 2 P. C. Levy on All Who Employ More Than Five Persons—Means Billion Annually

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—A brand new social experiment, as far-reaching and revolutionary as anything yet advanced in the New Deal, is proposed in the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill, introduced today in both House and Senate.

The bill would apply to every one of the 48 states, it would impose a new federal tax on every employer of more than five workers in the nation, with minor exceptions, and it would set up, for the first time in North American history a Government-backed job insurance fund. On the basis of a 2 per cent tax, and 1929 pay rolls, this fund would collect $1,000,000,000 annually.

Declaring the proposed device is not only "sound economics" but plain "social justice" to workers, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York and Representative David J. Lewis (D.) of Maryland, in a joint statement, hail their proposal as a means of setting up a balance wheel to smooth out the disastrous bumps of the business cycle.

In brief, the bill proposes to establish a reserve fund in good time to provide employment in bad times; it establishes a reservoir of prosperity in the rainy season to sluice through the channels of industry when the drought of depression burns the land.

Industry's Attitude Not Known

The attitude of industry to the bill is undisclosed. A good deal of objection to a federal tax is likely, together with a questioning of its constitutionality. On the other hand, some of the biggest concerns have already set up individual job insurance funds and carried efforts toward production stabilization a long way, under the initiative of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Unemployment insurance is backed by Mr. Roosevelt, who has thus far, however, not commented on the specific bill. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, recently in New York, supported the Wagner-Lewis project.

The bill seeks to effect its purpose by stimulating states to take individual action. A loose arrangement is proposed whereby each employer will be allowed to offset against the federal tax "any sums of money that he contributes under the terms of state unemployment insurance or reserve laws." Additional offsets are provided "whenever the employer's contributions under state law are decreased because of his success in stabilizing employment."

Big Companies Show Way

For years the United States Chamber has backed the more enlightened big firms attempting stabilization on their own account. Procter & Gamble, the Eastman Kodak Company, General Electric are some of those which have gone far in this direction. It was repeatedly declared that if private initiative were not taken bf industry that the Government would intervene. The prospect is that such intervention is now at hand.

European job insurance schemes generally include contributions by employees and by the Government itself. The new bill, however, appears to envisage contributions solely by employers.

Senator Wagner has a record of successful achievement in getting social legislation through Congress unsurpassed by any other member. He began fighting for unemployment relief in the Hoover Administration. He was largely responsible for major aspects of the NIRA. In the House, Mr. Lewis has a similar record of constructive effectiveness.

In human values, the job insurance project, if successful, would be far-reaching. It could not hope to remove unemployment completely in a major business slump.

Has Constructive Virtues

But it would be a form of industrial preparedness against short periods of employment. It would put a constant incentive on industry to prevent unemployment altogether. Advocates say it would preserve purchasing power, despite temporary industrial declines.

Senator Wagner and Mr. Lewis in a joint statement said in part:

"The American people are emerging from the depression. The fortitude which has been shown in meeting unexpected calamities must be matched by the determination that we shall not again be caught unaware. In numbers and in depth of suffering the chief victims of hard times are the millions of people who have lost their jobs. Everyone admits that the relief of these people is a social duty and a social need.

"If we wait until a catastrophe occurs before attempting to alleviate it, a vicious cycle is created. The crisis itself makes relief difficult, and attempts at relief distract us from the main task of recovery.

"But if we prepare in advance, we may decrease enormously the likelihood of depressions, and also store up adequate relief for the small amount of unemployment that may occur from time to time despite our best efforts."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Prohibition Cases Declared Outlawed

(Continued from Page 1)

Court and urged that tribunal to expedite its decision, pointing out the pending indictments charging violations of the prohibition law must be dismissed if the position taken by the North Carolina court was correct.

The decision was handed down by Chief Justice Hughes.

It covers not only persons indicted but will require, the court stated, dropping of further proceedings in federal cases where persons have been convicted but have taken appeals which now are pending.

All such defendants, those awaiting trial as well as those with their cases up on appeal, must be discharged, the court said.

Saying the Twenty-first Amendment had been ratified Dec. 5, 1933, making the Eighteenth Amendment void, the court added that Congress and the courts could not give the Prohibition Law continued vitality.

Immediately following withdrawal of constitutional authority for prohibition, the court said the enforcement act (Volstead Law) ended.

To hold that defendants indicted for violating the Prohibition Law were still subject to prosecution would be to rule they could be punished after the law had been deprived of force, the opinion added.

Leases in Bankruptcies

The Supreme Court held today that tenants who break leases by going into bankruptcy do not have to pay damages covering future rents.

The decision, rendered in two cases appealed from New York, was considered of great importance because of the number of rental leases canceled by bankruptcy proceedings.

Landlords contended bankruptcy in many instances was resorted to solely for the purpose of breaking leases. They said this was particularly true of chain stores.

Tenants opposed claims for future rents broadly on the ground the landlords were unable at time of bankruptcy to prove they would suffer damages by the breaking of the leases. The tenants insisted the premises surrendered by them might be rented by the landlords at the same or higher rates than carried in the leases canceled by bankruptcy.

The Manhattan Properties, Inc., owner of property in New York leased by the predecessor of Oliver A. Olson Company, and Samuel R. Brown and other owners of property in Omaha, Neb., leased to the United Cigar Stores Company, took the question to the court.

The Federal Courts in New York City ruled the bankruptcy of renting concerns relieved them from such lease liability, and that the Irving Trust Company, the receiver for two bankrupt concerns, could not be held responsible for any loss in rents caused by the breaking of the leases.

No Prize Packages

The Supreme Court also held today that the sale of packages of candy containing prizes to catch the pennies of the children constituted unfair competition.

The high tribunal declared the Federal Trade Commission, in ordering R. F. Keppel & Brothers, Inc., of Lancaster, Penna., to stop merchandising prize candy packages, acted within the authority conferred on it by Congress.

In packing its candy, the company offered various inducements to purchasers. In some boxes certain pieces of candy were free, that being discoverable only after the piece had been selected for purchase and the outer wrapping removed.

The Supreme Court decided today that the salary of a retired federal judges cannot be cut by Congress.

The ruling was given in cases brought by Circuit Judge Wilbur F. Booth on Minneapolis and Federal Judge Charles F. Amidomof of North Dakota.

Alabama was denied permission by the Supreme Court today to file suit against Arizona, Idaho, Montana, New York and Pennsylvania to test the validity of their laws prohibiting the sale of Alabama's prison-made goods, and against the United States to test the federal statute authorizing such action by the states.

The decision was handed down by Justice Butler with no dissent announced

The Supreme Court refused today to reconsider its recent 5 to 4 decision sustaining the validity of the Minnesota mortgage moratorium act which upheld the right of the Government to suspend the provisions of a contract in an emergency.

Lowell Is Mistaken, Mrs. Roosevelt Finds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Replying to the recent attack made by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, on the proposed child labor amendment, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today described the amendment as "perfectly safe" in her opinion.

The President's wife conceded that the wording of the amendment might lay it open to such criticisms as that of Dr. Lowell—that it would grant Congress power to regulate the child in the home to an almost unlimited degree—but said she was sure no court would interpret it so broadly. Public opinion will always protect the lengths to which the amendment may apply, she feels.

Dr. Lowell's argument, she said, is an old one, and opposition in Massachusetts to the child labor amendment is nothing new.

Pro-Jewish Publicity

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 5 (AP)—Adoption of a budget of $280,000 for American Jewish activities in 1934, including "a vast program of anti-defamation activities," was announced by the executive committee of B'nai B'rith here Feb. 3. Anti-defamation moves were described as combating "slander of the race in pulpit, radio and press, discrimination in industry, and National Socialist activities in America."

The Driver

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Come On In—Meet the New Dollar

★ ★ ★

It Played a Big Week at Nation's Capital; And Air Mail as Its Counter-Attraction

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(Continued from Page 1)

"Approved, January 30,1934, Franklin D. Roosevelt," on the last page of the bill. He and Mr. Henry Morgenthau—who is an experienced stooge for the President's jokes—chaffed about not knowing what was in the bill. And another historic moment had quite placidly ticked itself away. Perhaps most historic moments have something of that calm inevitability about them. There was a painful postlude. After we had left, the whole thing was laboriously reenacted, minus the actual signature, for the photographers.

Another Act

Act Three came 24 hours later and was as different as could be. The dollar was then actually cut to 59.06 cents, before our very eyes. President Roosevelt, who had been quiet and touched the day before, was now all Public-Man, bursting with a throbbing announcement. Beforehand he told us we mustn't leave until he had said his all, but that he would cut himself short so we might get flashes on the wires and let the New York Stock Exchange do the rest. He was fairly quivering with excitement—more so than on some of his other historic days.

Of course, out of the 150-odd reporters there, only about 15 needed to make the wires in split seconds. Therefore we stayed on after the bare announcement, greatly to the President's disappointment, although he didn't mind answering other questions. We failed to play up his excitement. But two days later, when we saw him again, Mr. Roosevelt's tension had not let him down. There was no reaction. He'd just had some special tonsorial work done, was groomed to perfection and ready to tackle something else!

Which job, as we have hinted, may be the tangle in the American air. For years now people who knew anything of the inside of organized commercial aviation in this country have felt as if they were sitting on a volcano. An infant industry—but what a child!—American aviation was open to all the abuses which smirched the pioneer days of the oil industry, of the packing houses, of railroads, of almost any booming business before it can be tamed.

In this case, the possibility of graft through governmental subsidy to air-mail carriers and the necessity of stimulating the industry for national defense were two new aggravating factors. Not only was there an industry ready for wild-catting, with the nation blindly pushing it along, but the government catnip-bag was open.

Little Factual Proof

It isn't surprising, therefore, that Senator Hugo L. Black's investigation is turning up sensational situations. As yet very little factual proof of irregular relations between air lines and the Post Office Department or between themselves has been adduced. Senator Black requires an investigator of the stamp of Mr. Ferdinand Pecora. But the crass stupidity—or astonishing cleverness—shown by those under investigation is of a piece with the inconsistent and amazing history of the industry. First, it was charged that a good deal of air-mail subsidy correspondence was burned on orders of former Postmaster-General Walter Brown's secretary—an estimable and thoroughly charming young man. The accusers are now working for Mr. Farley both as post office employees and Democratic national committee clerks. Strange, we all thought. Just as we were beginning to discount the charges of these somewhat compromised persons, up bobs Mr. Walter Brown, exclaiming in shocked and surprised tones that he has discovered the missing correspondence in wooden boxes among his private effects. In "Of Thee I Sing," these things might happen.

And then we watch with open-mouthed astonishment while the able and experienced Mr. William P. MacCracken, formerly a "little-cabinet" member, but now the chief legal and legislative representative of the air lines, on his own initiative confesses to removing and abetting the destruction of documents under official subpœna.

The farce is only comprehensible against the back-drop of a rowdy mushroom industry. Add these ingredients together: An exhilarating industry in a new field; an absurd overcapitalization (1929); a total lack of that responsibility that comes from long experience; a group of lusty Elizabethans in control; governmental meddling and money bags.

Poor aviation never had a chance! Now, if Senator Black's investigation falls into competent and constructive hands, and if President Roosevelt's brand-new Aviation Policy Committee clarifies the Government's relation to the industry, and if aviation itself sets to in the house-cleaning process, we may have cause for great gratitude. For, despite all the handicaps, American aviation has written a proud record of achievement—very proud, until we wonder at what might have been, and hope will be.

The Monitor Bureau.

Erwin D. Canham

Dr. Copeland's Seat In Senate Is Sought By Plattsburg Man

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Mr. Thomas F. Conway of Plattsburg, one-time Lieutenant-Governor and a Democrat, today has his hat in the ring to succeed Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.) of New York, whose term expires this year.

While Mr. Conway's announcement, which came yesterday, was made with an obeisance to the Roosevelt new deal and recovery measures as having "already dispelled popular fear and inspired popular confidence," the intimation that this implied an official indorsement at Washington was denied categorically in informed quarters.

Simultaneously with the announcement of his candidacy, Mr. Conway made public his resignation as director of the National Emergency Council in New York. This was to keep the council post free of politics, he said.

Senator Copeland has a strong personal following, but his services in Washington have not been of the sort to identify him with the new-deal policies as have those of his colleague, Senator Robert F. Wagner, who has been in the congressional vanguard on measures today embodied in the recovery program.

President Denies Part

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—It was emphasized today at the White House that President Roosevelt is taking no part in state or local elections, in response to the announcement by Mr. Thomas F. Conway—former Lieutenant-Governor of New York—that he was out for the Democratic Senate nomination after a talk with the President.

Congressional Immunity Ruled for Detention Only

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The District of Columbia Court of Appeals ruled today that Senator Huey P. Long (D.) of Louisiana, must defend a $500,000 civil action for libel brought by Mr. Samuel T. Ansell, former counsel for the Senate committee which investigated the election of Senator John H. Overton (D.) of Louisiana.

The libel suit is one of two civil actions brought against Senator Long by the former Judge Advocate General of the United States Army. When the suits were filed, Senator Long moved to quash service of the civil summons on the ground of immunity from prosecution while a member of the Senate in Washington, under the Constitution. The Court of Appeals ruled, however, that the constitutional protection against "arrest" of members of Congress does not cover service of process in civil suits so long as the service does not involve actual detention of the person.

Radical Changes In NRA Codes Are Declared Needed

Johnson Aide Offers Six Alterations Aimed to Help Consumers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Reorientation of the NRA's attitude toward prices with a definite prospect of more consideration for the consumer was forecast here today as the result of frank acknowledgement by Mr. Arthur D. Whiteside, deputy administrator, that certain code provisions have promoted excessive and monopolistic prices.

The acknowledgment was made in a report submitted to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson based on an analysis of testimony taken during recent hearings on the price question under the NRA. The report was restrained and cautious, but made no attempt to cover up the fact that damaging mistakes have been made and that steps should be taken at once to give the consumer the protection from codified industry which he has apparently not had as yet.

Particular attention was attracted here by the Whiteside report, not only because it is one more instance of a new-deal agency undertaking to analyze and reform itself regardless of the cost to consistency and pride of accomplishment, but because it comes from one of the most conservative of the NRA deputies and one who has long been considered a major obstacle by consumers in their fight for recognition.

Finds Source of Abuse

The major source of abuse in existing codes, Mr. Whiteside found, lay in the open-price agreements, particularly where a period of waiting is provided between the filing date and effective date of price lists. He also found definite monopolistic practices extraneous to codes, but the result of understandings which have developed out of code relationships; unjustified limitations on cash discounts and on the distribution of second quality goods and wrong interpretation of "cost," all of which has resulted in "raising prices to an unjustified level in the interest of the consumer or for the permanent welfare of the industry."

His specific recommendations to remedy these abuses are:

1. Temporary deletion of the "waiting period" from the open price provisions of most codes containing them.

Says Cash Discounts Needed

2. Restoration of cash discounts in many cases. Admitting extensive abuse of the practice, Mr. Whiteside holds nevertheless that the remedy has been carried too far and that the practice, in moderation, is "a widely practiced trade custom with sound justification."

3. Careful check on prices through regular price service to each division and deputy administrator on industries under his jurisdiction. This is to make it possible to remedy price collusion within an industry resulting from "intimacies."

4. Reconsideration of "customer classification" by which discounts are permitted to certain classes of customers but prohibited to others.

5. Review of prohibitions limiting distribution of seconds and inferior grades.

6. Redefinition of code provisions on costs and restrictions on selling below costs.

Consumers' groups were particularly pleased by the report and recommendations which they consider a vindication of their price raising charges and a victory.

Bulgaria Intimates Possible Acceptance Of Balkan Treaty

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Foreign Ministers of Greece, Roumania, Turkey and Yugoslavia today had initialed the Balkan pact which would guarantee the territorial security of the signatories for 10 years.

The Bulgarian and Albanian representatives were not present, but Bulgaria has intimated possible acceptance at a later date and it was understood the Sofia Government will be allowed to do so. An official communiqué announced the formal signing of the pact would take place at Athens this week-end.

The newspaper Pravda hailed the pact as a great work for rapprochement of the Balkan people, leveling out the road for new cooperation toward peace and progress in the Balkans.

Slum Clearance Lauded As Big Crime Deterent

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—New York's current program for slum clearance was characterized as its greatest single offensive against crime, through eliminating the conditions which breed the criminal mentality, by United States Attorney Howard W. Ameli of Brooklyn in an address here last night.

"There is no single factor," he said, "which will make the city, state and nation more secure against the forces of crime than a genuine devotion to the protection and upbuilding of the home."

College Courses in Humor Urged by Chicago Educator

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 — Colleges which offer courses "in everything from philosophy to milking cows" have, nevertheless, contributed to one of the greatest educational tragedies by not including courses in humor, according to Dr. William McAndrew, formerly superintendent of schools in Chicago, speaking at a meeting of the Mark Twain Association here yesterday.

"Americans," he said, "are just beginning to appreciate the dignity, power and worth of humor. It should be encouraged, instead of discouraged, as at present."

Roosevelt in Rugged Health Despite Year Of Greatest Efforts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The callers who troop to the White House day and night say they find there a man physically untouched by almost a year of concentration on the nation's problems.

World questions may beset him, they say, but they make no inroads on the ruggedness of President Roosevelt's health, which carried him through four years of Governorship in New York, a whirlwind campaign which was marked by an attempted assassination and into the Presidency.

Prior to the 1932 national convention in Chicago, Mr. Roosevelt underwent a physical examination for an insurance policy from which he emerged with a Class A rating. Those in daily contact with him now say that health rating still holds.

He finds time to sandwich into his busy day a chance for exercise, a swim in the new White House pool that was built shortly after he took office.

The Chief Executive arrives at his office bright and early in the morning. He lunches in his office, carrying on his talks over a tray of food on his desk.

Late in the afternoon time is taken out for tea—an unvarying Roosevelt family custom. There still remains another couple of hours before dinner, and then, when social callers have gone, he returns to the job for the final round.

Recent visitors have found him in his study long after midnight, working on correspondence to catch up before the next deluge comes.

Double Oil Tariff Proposed by Ickes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 — Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, today recommended to the House Ways and Means Committee that the tariffs on imports of oil be doubled. The present tariff is one-half cent a gallon.

Mr. Ickes held that the increased tariff would greatly relieve the problem of over-production of oil by reducing importations.

At the same time Mr. Ickes also recommended an excise tax of one-tenth of one cent a barrel on oil at the well and another one-tenth of one cent a barrel when it reaches the refinery for the purpose of raising money to pay for the administration of the oil code. He estimated the two taxes would raise $1,750,000.

Women Declared Force to Assure New Deal Future

Miss Robinson Tells of Part They Have Played in the Movement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—When the emergency is over, "there will be a sudden realization that it was women who complemented and enforced the economic and social revolution of the New Deal," Miss Frances M. Robinson, assistant to Brig.-Gen Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, declared in a radio address last night.

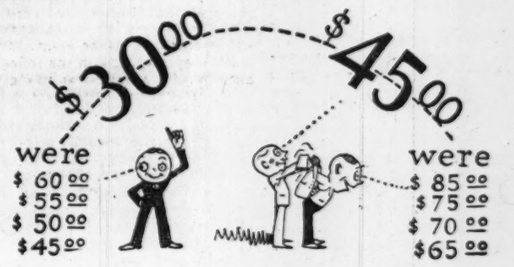
"Women—buyers and consumers—laid down and enforced the law," and "it could not have been done without them," said the young woman assistant to General Johnson, in her "maiden" speech for the NRA.

She added that changes may be made in both law and enforcement, but "the essence of NRA is here to stay for the simple reason that women, having felt their power and the beneficial results which have flowed from it, are never going to give it up.

"In spite of the present timid tendency of the 'old dealers,'" she went on, "we are not going back to the old slogan of 'profits first and humanity afterward,' for the simple reason that the women of this country won't stand for it."

Miss Robinson paid tribute to the "able, unassuming" women in the Government who "really run" some of the offices but rarely have the title. Patiently, ably, self-effacingly, they perform the service for which somebody else gets the salary and honor, she said, adding, "It may not be just, but it is the system, and only a long campaign can effect its correction."

She also praised a number of the important women in the Government today, beginning with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, of whom she said, "never has there been such a modest, kindly, gracious leader as the first lady, but let nobody suppose that for all her sweetness and kindness she is not the most effective person who ever occupied her position. In all her wide activities, she challenges attention by her swift accomplishment, and above all, by her common sense."



A GRAND CLEAN-UP of SUITS

At last! Our Suit Clean-up! From the inquiries we've had, we know that thousands will welcome this good news. Sure it hurts, cutting so deep, specially when we look at replacement costs, but our job now is to "clean house for Spring."

There's a cheer in it, too! Think of the new friends that become Rogers Peet rooters!

TWO BARGAIN PRICES

$30

Into this group fell 3240 suits. Two-thirds of them were $50, $55 and $60—savings of $20, $25 and $30.

293 were $60
974 were $55
948 were $50
1025 were $45

$30 now!

$45

7301 suits here—and 3876 of them are from "our finest"—our $75 and $85 suits—savings of $30 and $40.

879 were $85
2997 were $75
1012 were $70
2413 were $65

$45 now!

Pays to know your dealer

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at Liberty St. 13th St. / Warren St. 35th St.
Fifth Avenue at 41st Street
NEW YORK
In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

Style! Quality! Value!

Early Frosts Are Forecast For Any 'Old-Deal' Sprouts Planted by the State G. O. P.

Progressive Leaders Indicate That Candidates and Platform Must Conform to More Advanced Ideas Than Have Prevailed in Past

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts Republicanism is apt to find itself handicapped in the coming November elections by supporting men whose background and record identify them with the Old Deal.

This is the fear of many men within the G. O. P. and the joy of many Democrats, who insist neither Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, lieutenant governor, nor Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the Massachusetts House, nor Mr. John W. Haigis, former state treasurer, are cast in the mold of the new social and economic era.

If these men attempt to soar into the New Deal stratosphere in some balloon marked "unemployment insurance" or "opposition to child labor," they will remain moored to their records, which are not signalized by any spectacular crusade for social justice.

Neither is the time ripe for effective attacks on the New Deal, which so far appears to have the grateful support of the people. There appears to be a vital need in the Republican Party for a man who is able to support liberal policies without his record refuting his claims, according to some authorities within the party.

King Is Mentioned

It is with such considerations in mind that men of the type of Mr. Stanley King, president of Amherst College, have been tentatively thrust forward. Mr. King headed the Governor's Special Commission on the Stabilization of Employment, and he has no public record which might be used to refute his two-year-old advocacy of unemployment insurance.

The past week has witnessed a spontaneous growth of Saltonstall-for-Governor sentiment. The speaker of the House, who, it is suspected, will permit the party to place him where it sees fit, has found his stock skyrocketing as the result of support in the western part of the State and in the Legislature. A real Saltonstall movement, dwarfing any support Bacon may have at the State House, is said to be under way among the legislators.

A Saltonstall-Haigis ticket, because of its geographical and social balance, is capturing the fancies of many Republicans.

Already a rift between the standpat Republicans and the more progressive element is visible in the political feud between Mr. Robert M. Washburn, president of the Roosevelt Club and Major Judson Hannigan, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. The immediate issue of the cleavage is Major Hannigan's recent proposal that Republicans indorse Senator David I. Walsh (D.).

Poorly Symbolized

While the broad implications of a real conservative-progressive split in the party are poorly symbolized by such an issue and perhaps by these two leaders, the Hannigan-Washburn controversy may prove the "cause célèbre" for a real revolution in Massachusetts Republicanism later on.

It is impossible to ignore the fact that the announced gubernatorial candidacy of Mr. Bacon has evoked no tremendous display of enthusiasm.

Mr. Bacon appears to have been the victim of a series of politically unfortunate events. The disclosure of his name on Morgan's favored list has antagonized the working class and many others who have enjoyed no such financial security themselves. His labor record has evoked the uncompromising enmity of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. His opposition to Mr. Stephen C. Garrity's appointment as Democratic sheriff of Middlesex County did nothing to strengthen Republicanism in that normally strong Republican county, but did a great deal to alienate veterans throughout the State. His ability for mis-selection continued in the Norfolk Prison Colony controversy, for he was practically indicated by Mr. Francis X. Hurley, State Auditor, as trying to interfere with the inquiry of that prison now under way.

His refusal to oppose Governor Ely more vigorously in their term of office together and his failure to repudiate Major Hannigan's surrender to Senator Walsh have not strengthened his Republican following.

First Reversal

The first reversal in this sequence of political mishaps might seem to be the Needham Trust Company banditry. In the absence of Governor Ely, Lieutenant-Governor Bacon was Acting Governor. With public indignation at a high pitch over the Needham killings and robbery, Acting Governor Bacon took swift command of the situation and offered $1000 of his own money for the arrest of the bandits. Without throwing his earnestness in question, it is obvious that this opportunity to play the rôle of a militant defender of the public safety was not a political liability.

Perhaps the tide has changed for Mr. Bacon.

It appears that certain Democrats in the State have been saved from themselves and the Republicans deprived of a powerful issue by the forthright order of President Roosevelt that all administration experiments be purged of politics. Just when some Massachusetts Democrats seemed about to overplay the hand dealt them by the New Deal in exploiting the CWA for their political advancement, Washington tied them to the mast. They may now listen to the sweet music of the sirens without fear.

Whatever the short-sightedness and peccadillos of the state Democrats, they may bask in the reflected glory of the Administration's great social experiments, which are in the main successful.

The Republicans, however, have no such reflections at present. They must sink or swim by their own ingenuity in reading correctly the temper of the times, and that temper does not appear to be one of reactionism.

Winant Seeks Advice On State's Dry Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 5—New Hampshire will go slow about amending or repealing the present "bone-dry" law, at least that is the inference gained by opponents and proponents as to calling a special session of the General Court for the specific purpose of dealing with the liquor question.

Through executive action at the meeting of the Governor and Council last week, Gov. John G. Winant announced that he had appointed a state-wide committee consisting of 21 prominent men and women "to study the liquor situation in New Hampshire" and report "after due deliberation" what seems to be the best procedure to be followed. This committee, headed by Mr. Thomas L. Marble, associate justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, will be augmented by committees from both branches of the New Hampshire Legislature.

Fledgling Pilots Learn About Motors

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Aviation Club Leaders of Newton, Mass., High School

Left to Right—Mary Tuller, President; Harriet Chapin, Treasurer, of Newton High School Aviation Club; Arnold Chamberlain, Pilot, at Norwood Airport.

Further Protection Of Migratory Birds Is Found Necessary

Waterfowl and migratory birds who wing their way annually along regular flight lanes from north to south across the United States should receive every possible protection, says Mr. Winthrop Packard in his annual report to the Massachusetts Audubon Society in backing the plan for national conservation submitted to President Roosevelt by the President's committee on wild life.

A treaty with Mexico similar to that with Canada, is the step deemed immediately necessary by Mr. Packard. "When these birds reach the Mexican border," Mr. Packard points out, "many of them cross into the domain of our sister republics to the south."

Another recommendation is the withdrawal of submarginal lands, lands which are not suitable for agriculture, to be used (1) as sanctuaries, feeding and breeding grounds; (2) for the propagation and protection of upland game, the protection of watersheds and to afford recreational opportunities.

Wesleyan Studies Government Under Member of House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 5—Wesleyan University students will study government fresh from the griddle during the semester that started today.

Representative Frederick Morgan Davenport of New York, who was named Frank B. Weeks visiting professor, announced that the textbook for two courses in government will be the morning newspaper.

Professor Davenport will lecture at Wesleyan the first three days of each week. The other four days he will spend in Washington, bringing back each Monday first hand observations of developments as they occur.

He is a graduate of Wesleyan and a trustee of the university.

More Light Sought For Virginia Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Less than one farm in seven in Virginia is lighted by electricity, according to Dr. William E. Garnett, professor of rural sociology at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.

In some sections, he said, farm homes equipped to use electricity are fewer than one in fifty. Some plan should be worked out to provide public funds for extension of rural electric lines, he stated.

Tomorrow's Fliers and Air Passengers Try Their Wings in Newton Air Club

Aviation as an "extracurricular" activity is becoming a most popular course at Newton High School. Nearly 100 pupils have formed the Newton High School Aviation Club, with Mr. D. P. A. Willard, a teacher, as their faculty adviser.

The club invites aviation editors of the local newspapers to speak at its assemblies and it discusses various phases of aviation gleaned from magazines and newspapers. Outdoor activities include a flight once a month, when it can be arranged with aviation and airport officials in the Greater Boston area; and recently under the direction of Mr. Willard the club painted an arrow marker with the word NEWTON in letters 25 feet high on the roof of the high school building.

The flights once a month are naturally the most popular outdoor sport of the club and it was this reason found a merry group of them last Saturday morning at Boston Metropolitan Airport at Norwood, Mass., each awaiting his turn for a joy ride in the Stinson plane owned by Mr. E. W. Wiggins of Providence, operator of the Norwood airport.

Although it was a cold brisk day in winter, and several inches of snow lay on the airport, these youngsters had journeyed to Norwood and were having a merry time in the snow, with several dogs to add to the merriment as they awaited their turns for a ride in the plane. Four of them were taken up on each trip—after showing a note from their parents giving permission to fly. All of which gives a hint of the enthusiasm that Mr. Willard, their adviser, has whipped up for the cause of aviation. One girl in the high school aviation group flew 24 times during 1933.

These youngsters have been enabled to fly at least once a month, though they might not have been always financially able to do it, indicating that airport and flight officials have been playing up to this youthful activity, realizing that here are the pilots and air passengers of tomorrow.

Winter Sport Fans Flock to Mountains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, N. H., Feb. 5—The Old Man of the Mountains looked down from his lofty perch in Franconia Notch yesterday on what is said to be the greatest throng of winter sport enthusiasts ever to visit this State in a single day.

Seven sections of the snow train of the Boston & Maine Railroad chugged in here with 2899-odd sport fans. An eighth snow train, operating from Springfield, Mass., to Canaan, increased the number brought into New Hampshire to 3081.

The crowds came from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut and broke all previous records in the four years' operation of the snow train. A majority of the visitors were carried in trucks to the entrance of the Flume where they skied, snowshoed or tramped through the Flume with its dazzling winter brilliance. Others went to look at the Old Man of the Mountains and ramble about the various trails in Franconia Notch.

Russia Passes Trial Stage, Ford Hall Lecturer Says

The Russian "revolution" is now entirely out of the experimental stage, according to Mr. Maurice Hindus, author and lecturer, who spoke in Boston at Ford Hall Forum last night. In discussing "Russia's New Era," he said that the revolution is now more dynamic and energizing than ever. The people are carried forward from achievement to achievement on a wave of enthusiasm. The whole nation is motivated by a desire to achieve.

"Those who prophesied failure for Communism," he declared, "have always said 'You can't change human nature.' The reorganization of Russia has now progressed so far that changes in Russian human nature are apparent. The standard of living is still very low but the people are working to raise it with new energy. The old desire to acquire—to build up wealth for its own sake—is definitely replaced by a desire to achieve, to produce merely for the feeling of success."

Needham Atrocity Rouses Legislators To Make New Laws

Signs that public indignation against the ruthless onslaughts of gangsters, stirred to the boiling point by the Needham Trust robbery, is crystallizing into something more than mere indignation appeared on the stormy horizon today.

Following close in the wake of word from Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Safety, that the Needham atrocity which cost two lives adds but one more argument to the need of closer coöperation between all police forces, came signs of a legislative upheaval today that may chuck the skids under crime.

Maj.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, member of the Massachusetts Crime Commission, appeared in person today before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs with a plan for coördinating police forces of the Boston metropolitan area under a single head. The plan is indorsed by the commission.

And just by way of greasing the ways, once organized crime starts, skidding, a bill has been filed requiring all cities and towns with organized police forces to equip their departments with teletype machines. Representative Thomas A. Delmore of Lowell filed the bill.

State-Wide Control

Prof. Frank L. Simpson, professor of law at Boston University, and chairman of the Crime Commission, went a step further than General Cole today in recommending a state-wide control of all police units with the Commissioner of Public Safety at the head.

Speaking in favor of his plan, General Cole declared that Needham with 15 police officers had no chance to apprehend the robbers equipped with a highpowered car and machine guns. "On the contrary," he argued, "if Needham were in this Metropolitan Park District, 4000 men would have been on the job with that sole object in view within a short time after the robbery was committed."

The Crime Commission's recommendations immediately struck a snag of opposition from representatives of police chief's organizations, and others.

Through the welter of words aroused by his suggestion, General Cole insisted that his bill is only a skeleton or a rack upon which the different sections should be hung. "It is the principle of the bill in which we are interested and not the details," he said. "This bill is no reflection on any of the police departments of the district but is only a bill to weld all those departments into one."

Criminals Are Organized

"Let no one tell you that there is no such things as organized crime!" Professor Simpson tells the committee that "gangs are better organized today than ever before."

"I expect that there will be other armed holdups with the gangs now losing their sale of liquor," said the law professor. "They certainly will turn to other sources of income."

Professor Simpson aimed a telling punch at the proposal to equip all banks with machine-gun marksmen. He said the point hadn't been reached where Massachusetts should tell its citizens that they must protect themselves. Not only that, but he saw a real menace should a bank guard ever open up with a machine-gun while customers were in the bank. His advice to everybody, bank employees and clients involved in a holdup, is to put up their hands and keep 'em up.

Professor Simpson's remarks made it clear that coördinated opposition—not individual resistance—is society's best bet against the desperate abandon of doped-up specimens of underworld warfare.

Extravagant Profit Motive Of Preparedness Propaganda, Washington Inquiry Reveals

Airplane Engine Manufacturers Reaped Gains as High as 36 P. C.—Income Tax Reports of All Firms Named Face Investigation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—The extent to which extravagant profits from military construction for the Government constitute a motive for preparedness propaganda was brought out in startling revelations before a sub-committee of the House Naval Affairs Committee today.

Admiral William V. King, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, testified reluctantly as to profits ranging as high as 36 per cent on naval aircraft construction from 1927 to 1933. At the top of the list, according to navy audits submitted to the committee, was Pratt & Whitney, manufacturers of airplane engines, who made the 36 per cent profit.

In addition to profits as extensive as this, it is also pointed out that costs of armaments produced by private concerns runs well ahead of costs in government arsenals, indicating possibly that actual profits were even greater than those reported to the committee.

Representative John J. Delaney (D) of New York, chairman of the investigating sub-committee, announced after the hearing that he would immediately order an investigation of income tax reports by the various manufacturers named to determine whether they paid taxes on all their profits from naval construction.

Pratt & Whitney, who made the record profits, also received larger contracts from the navy during the period involved than any other manufacturer of either aircraft or aircraft engines. Their total sales to the navy were $21,299,867 of which $5,736,800 was recorded as profit.

Only One Competitor

Only one competitor in the engine field, the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, sold $11,330,130 worth of engines to the navy, but made only $584,208, or about 5 per cent profit.

In the airplanes field the largest profits went to Boeing Airplane Company and the Douglas Aircraft Company, both of whom showed profits of 21 per cent, the former on contracts totaling $5,241,794 and the latter on $4,288,341.

In size of profits the Gleen Martin Company came next with profits of 12 per cent, and the Gruman Aircraft Company with 11 per cent. The Keystone Aircraft Company made only 6 per cent, the Consolidated Aircraft Company 2.8 per cent, and the Chance Vaught Company, 2 per cent. At the "honor roll" end of the list was the Great Lakes Aircraft Company, which took a loss of 17 per cent, while the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company sustained a loss of 6 per cent.

At the beginning of the hearing, Admiral King protested against putting names in the record on the ground that it was confidential information but Mr. Delaney insisted declaring that the public had a right to know just what it paid for preparedness.

The sensational character of profits made by private constructors of aircraft and equipment at a time when the Government is embarking on i stgreatest peace-time "preparedness" program has crystallized sentiment here in favor of "taking the profit out of war," as it never has been before.

Ten tangible results to date has been Presidential approval of a plan to study the whole aviation problem with a view to coördinate all Government air purchases and an amendment to the Vinson Naval Construction Bill limiting all profits on naval construction to 10 per cent.

Stricter Supervision

The intangible results have been far greater from the point of view of those interested in peace. A movement is well under way to impose far stricter government supervision over all military construction, while back of this is developing considerable sentiment for characterizing military construction as a "public utility" and subjecting it to control as rigid as that which the Government now exercises over the railroads through the I. C. C.

A final step in taking the "profits out of war" would be to nationalize all military construction. This is the ultimate hope of peace advocates, but as yet has not made significant headway in the minds of Congress.

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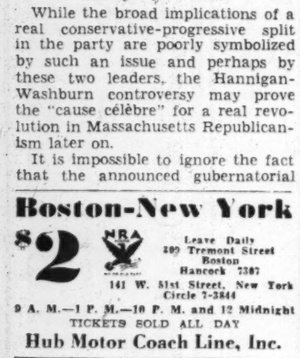

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Evidence Sought Of Irregularities In CWA Activities

Program of Work Defended by Chairman Bartlett of State Board

Investigators today continued to seek evidence of CWA irregularities for presentation to a federal grand jury here Wednesday, while the State still pondered a vigorous defense of the program, offered last night by Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts Civil Works Board.

The fact that 140,000 persons have been put to work in the State cannot be overlooked, Mr. Bartlett pointed out in reply partially to a charge by Mr. Theodore Joslin, former secretary to President Hoover, that "the CWA is a flop."

"True," he declared, "there have been many complaints, ranging from recitals of disappointments by those who are not placed at work, to absolute charges of graft and fraud. No doubt some of the complaints were justified, but, may I tell you, very few have had any real grievances."

Announcing that he is about to leave on a short vacation, Mr. Bartlett expressed his confidence that the program will go forward in his absence and that a second period, for which he is certain Congress will soon appropriate funds, "will be even more successful and worth-while than the first."

Mr. Bartlett praised the local administrators, who, he said, have done "an excellent job." An arrangement by which available jobs would be staggered, he indicated, would do away with 80 per cent of the complaints.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	Popular pianist....	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	Babe Ruth Club....	popular program.	CBS dance music .
5:30	The Singing Lady....	Tom Mix sketch....	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Wizard of Oz.....	Cosmopolitans	CBS soloist; orch..
6:00	Radio Camera Club..	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	U. S. Army Band....	skits; music.....	Merry-Go-Round .	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; speaker.....	"Black and Blue".	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Sportsmen's review	Happy Minstrel...	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Trio Romantique..	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	Baby Rose Marie.....	Billy Batchelor....	Just Plain Bill.....	"As I See It".....
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter.	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air..	Finance talk.....
7:45	Radio Nature League.	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	Side: Show barker;	Network dramatic	CBS soloists; orch.	Local dance music.
8:15	soloists; orchestra...	program	Edwin C. Hill.....	Studio recital.....
8:30	Cyrena Van Gordon..	Lawrence Tibbett;	Bing Crosby; Mills	Melodies of Italy
8:45	Red Davis sketch.....	Daly's Orchestra.	Brothers; orch....	program .....
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music.
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	tenor soloist.....	Benchley; music...	Organ recital.....
9:30	Italian dramatic	Ship of Joy, with	Jones's Orch.; so-	Local dance music.
9:45	sketch	Josef Lhevinne..	loist; sketch.....	Reports; news.....
10:00	Durrell String Quar-	Gene Arnold; solo-	NRA speaker.....	Wayne King and
10:15	tet; piano soloist....	ists; orchestra....	Russian program..	his orchestra.....
10:30	Local dance music....	National Radio	Local dance music.	News Service.....
10:45	News flashes.....	Forum: speaker ..	Reports; news.....	Warnow Orchestra;
11:00	Reports; sport talk..	Forecasts; news...	Ranny Weeks and	soloists; quartet..
11:15	Midnight Frolic: pop-	Weems Orchestra..	his orchestra..	Boswell Sisters....
11:30	ular variety.....	William Scotti and	Abe Lyman and	Sign off.....
11:45	NBC dance music....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WAAB, "Current Questions Before Congress," Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, The Municipal Forum: Charles A. Ross, Mayor of Quincy, speaker.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Geography—Trip to Khartoum.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," program of recordings.
3:00 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
3:30 WEEI, WNAC, "Whither Great Britain?" G. Bernard Shaw, from London.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "The Investor and Sound Local Finance," speakers' program.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman's Orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone soloist.
8:00 WNAC, Columbians Orchestra, in concert of modern music.
8:15 WAAB, From Boston Opera House: Verdi's "Aida," by New Boston Opera Company, with Rosa Raisa, Coe Glade, Arnoldo Lindi and others.
8:45 WBZ, "Is the National Recovery Act Constitutional?" Dr. Nathan Isaacs.
8:45 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, George Jessel; soloist; quartet; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, The Cruise of the Seth Parker: dramatic sketch.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Irene Taylor; Do Re Mi Trio.
12:00 WEEI, Hollywood on the Air; guest soloists; orchestra.

Boston Snapshots

"Old Home Week"—Two snowy trains pulled into the North Station on Saturday morning. As the first one rolled to a stop an army of more than 1300 passengers began to stream down the platform. Arms were stretched. Deep breaths of fresh air were inhaled. Yawns were seen everywhere.

A startled onlooker approached an official—"What is all this, anyway? That can't be a suburban train, can it?" "Oh no," interposed a bystander, "It's really more like 'Old Home Week' for Canadian Bostonians. It's an excursion train from the Provinces!"

The gay army of holiday makers are in Boston until Tuesday evening. Most of them are being entertained by friends and relations. We wondered if many will visit the Sportsmen's Show and see the moose from Nova Scotia and the "Mounties" from New Brunswick!

* * *

"Continued in Our Next"—We were reminded of the old phrase found at the end of serial installments, when we listened to John F. Cronan in the Public Library Lecture Hall on Sunday evening. Mr. Cronan told stories in a most graphic manner. He uses his voice to excellent dramatic effect. He uses his eyes, his arms and his hands too. He also bursts unexpectedly into rousing songs.

The general effect is so good that we were "hanging on his lips" as each story reached its climax—only to be suddenly and smilingly informed that we could find the rest of the tale in such and such a book, if we were interested in pursuing it to the end.

What more appropriate lecture could have been planned for the library?

* * *

Romantic Readings—Another gentleman whose efforts should be greatly appreciated by librarians and booksellers is Hugh Mackaness, who gave another of his programs of readings in Jordan Hall on Saturday morning. From the many prose and poetry passages which he selected, one taken from "Tristram Shandy" stood out in this respect. Murmurs in the audience indicated that soon after the lecture there would be quite a demand for the book.

* * *

Good-Will Ambassador—One hundred Monitor delivery boys were among a "Gardenfull" which saw a new Canadian Ambassador of good will received in Boston on Saturday. It was just before the game between the Cubs and the Philadelphia Arrows. Officials deposited a small packing case at the edge of the ice. A dozen Canadian guides, from the Sportsmen's Show gathered round and pried it open. Prancing before them to the center of the ice went another bear cub—carrying the good wishes of New Brunswick officials. He was not introduced to the regular mascot who had left the ice just before.

* * *

Defeating Reforestation—Carpenters hammered nails, sign painters hung signs, a 'possum insisted on trying to climb up a leg of the man who was fixing a light above his private apartment, dogs barked, bears grunted and fishes swam busily hither and thither. It was an hour before the opening time of the Sportsmen's Show in the Mechanics Building. Small boys were already waiting impatiently outside the doors. Anglers practicing casting sent their flies swishing close above our heads as we walked down the aisles between motorboats and live moose. There was excitement in the very air.

But there was a haven of peace in the midst of the turmoil. Around a concrete pool, into which water cascaded over tin rocks, a reforestation project had been undertaken. Among the saplings sat two nonchalant beavers. Their flat tails hung in the water while, with the precision of buzz-saw operators, they fed long sticks and branches into their speedily active mouths.

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The Editor's Puzzle

249

"If I had ~~an abundance of~~ wealth, said the lecturer, ~~and plenty of resources,~~ I ~~could~~ think of ~~anything else~~ I would rather do than to ~~take a boat and make a~~ cruise ~~which would take me in a~~ leisurely ~~way from~~ here around the world," ~~and back~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Cape Cod Area Simply All of a Buzz When CWA Worker Gets an Airplane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLEANS, Mass., Feb. 5—Hardy natives of this little Cape Cod town, who think nothing of having the ocean cast upon its shores a four-ton whale or imbed a ship in its sandbars, were blinking and chattering at a great rate Saturday when the local freight deposited at the Orleans depot a sea plane all ready to be assembled.

And still more dumfounded were they upon hearing that it had been bought and paid for by one of their own "boys" now working on local CWA projects, Mr. Leslie Baker of Rock Harbor Road.

Upon the arrival of the plane at Leslie's home, no less than 100 of the town's residents had gathered in the back yard to investigate the "whys" and "wherefores" of the plane.

Leslie explained to his back-yard audience that he had hoped to put one over on them and was planning to give them all a surprise when he took to the air. But inasmuch as they all had "nose-dived" into his secret he would let them in on it.

He revealed that the plane cost the price of two outboard motors and the freightage from Napoleon, Ohio. It was further uncovered that the deal was made with one Mr. John Joyce of Napoleon who was in need of outboard motors as Leslie was of a plane.

Those who were a bit hopeful of enjoying a ride with Leslie were disappointed when they learned that the plane had but one driver's seat, only a two-cylinder motor, a 10-foot spread in each wing and set on one pontoon.

Leslie says he hopes to fly from Rock Harbor to Pleasant Bay and already there are rumors that there are residents in this section who are preparing to move elsewhere.

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Incorporated
Insurance
JOHN O. TUCKER
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1136-42 CHAPLINE STREET

Added Protection From Fire Given Elm Hill District

$700,000 PWA Project for High-Pressure Water System Approved

Following a conference with Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State Emergency Finance Board, announced today approval of a public works project providing for the installation of a high pressure water system in the Elm Hill district of Boston.

The improvement, which will cost $700,000, will afford a maximum of fire protection in the upper part of Roxbury and the Dorchester sections of the city. Mayor Mansfield favors this project. The state board acting on the advice of Mayor Mansfield formally disapproved former Mayor Curley's project for extension of the Huntington Avenue Subway at the cost of $2,500,000. The state board was inclined to agree with Mayor Mansfield on this.

At the suggestion of the Mayor the board also disapproved Mr. Curley's recommendation for building a wayfarers' lodge at a cost of $450,000; $800,000 for an addition to the House of Correction; building of six new fire stations in Boston at a cost of $760,000, and new police stations which would cost $370,000 more, for a total disapproval of $4,600,000.

The high pressure system will give 75 men employment for six months. One factor leading the board to turn down the Huntington Avenue project was the fact that no adequate underpass at Massachusetts Avenue had been provided for.

So far the state board has approved public works projects for Boston amounting to more than $8,000,000. This includes the high pressure system, $1,000,000 for reconstruction of streets and sewers, additional school and hospital facilities.

Mayor Mansfield announced today that he would introduce an order in the City Council asking for $250,000 more for streets and $250,000 more for sewers. He said that he was asking the PWA for almost $1,000,000 to rebuild the Northern Avenue Bridge which recently was seriously damaged. The Mayor said that Mr. Christopher J. Carven, PWA commissioner, said that it would be cheaper to build a new bridge than to spend $75,000 for temporary repairs.

MacCracken Faces Contempt Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

"personal letters" which had been placed under a Senate subpœna. Mr. Brittin has stated that he "tore up" the letters.

Other documents were taken from MacCracken's office by Mr. Gilbert Given, secretary of Mr. Harris M. Hanshue, president of Western Air Express, and subsequently returned.

Mr. MacCracken is defended by Mr. Frank Hogan, prominent Washington attorney, who defended Harry Sinclair, oil magnate, also accused and convicted of contempt of the Senate. Since Friday Mr. MacCracken has been under technical arrest.

Crowded Chamber

Promptly after the Senate met this morning, Senator Black submitted a report assailing officials of the two companies for which Mr. MacCracken negotiated air-mail contracts.

The Senate was crowded as the unusual procedure began. Public galleries were filled with standing men and women to the last inch and the press gallery was packed. Admittedly it is one of the most unusual incidents to confront the Senate—always sensitive of its prerogatives—in its long history.

The initial Black report cited the facts of the case. In brief, these are that Mr. MacCracken permitted removal of certain of his files, even while these were under partial guard of Post Office Department inspectors retained by the Senate committee. Mr. Frederick P. Lee, Mr. MacCracken's law partner, was also cited in the report. The report concluded by asking the Senate to consider whether the two lawyers and Messrs. Brittin and Given should be cited on a charge of criminal contempt.

Mr. Black rose in his place after the formal reading of the legalistically worded report was concluded and in deliberate tones recounted the whole story of the air-mail investigation.

The correspondence of Mr. Walter Brown, Postmaster-General in the Hoover Administration, relating to air-mail contracts, was found on examination to be missing from the Post Office files, he recalled. Evidence indicating collusion in awarding air-mail contracts had been submitted, he charged.

After Mr. MacCracken was subpoenaed, Senator Black recalled, he appeared before the committee and protested publication of his correspondence, on the ground that it was privileged matter as between a lawyer and his clients. The committee took the protest under advisement, said Senator Black, but meanwhile Mr. MacCracken permitted removal of some of the files. Learning this the committee then unanimously reached the conclusion that all the correspondence should be seized.

Interruptions

Senator Wallace H. White (R.) of Maine, a member of the committee, rose to explain that Colonel Brittin claimed the letters which he took from Mr. MacCracken's office were "personal," and had no relation to air-mail matters.

Mr. Black was interrupted by a series of questions from various Senators seeking to determine whether the destroyed letters actually were of a personal nature, representing confidential communications between a lawyer and his client, and hence possibly "privileged"; or whether they dealt with air-mail questions.

Mr. Black said the committee had never seen the letters and was unable to judge.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Music

"DIE WALKURE" (Boston Opera House). Maria Jeritza, Conductor, Fritz Reiner, 8:15.

Theaters

"10-MINUTE ALIBI" (Plymouth). Mystery stalks before thrilled audiences. 8:30.

"RICHARD OF BORDEAUX" (Colonial). Dennis King in this English drama. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Aniakchak," famous Alaskan film, with "Klondike," the husky who is visiting Boston, shown now and then; various shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

FINE ARTS—Rene Clair's "July 14." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40.

BOSTON—Zasu Pitts and El Brendel in "The Meanest Gal in Town." Vaudeville. 10:44 a. m., 1:14, 4:33, 7:32, 10:26.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Four Frightened People," with Mary Boland, Herbert Marshall and Claudette Colbert. Directed by Cecil B. DeMille. Paramount at 9:41 a. m., 12:24, 3:07, 5:50, 8:33. Fenway at 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:54.

METROPOLITAN — Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds of 1934," all Negro revue. Sevitzky's orchestra. Screen features. Revue at 1:03, 3:53, 7:01, 9:51.

UPTOWN — "Little Women," and "My Lips Betray," with Lillian Harvey and John Boles. 2:33, 6:01, 9:29.

Other Events

AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FORUM—"Impressions From the Scandinavian Countries," by Willis J. Abbot. Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University. 8:15.

WOMEN'S PRESS CLUB—Miss Elizabeth Borton speaks on "How to Interview." Dinner at Y. W. C. A. at 6:30.

BOSTON YACHT CLUB—Prof. George Owne speaks on "Racing Tactics" at Dog Watch Meeting, 5 Rowes Wharf, 6:30.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW—Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10:30.

TOMORROW

ADVERTISING CLUB—"The Romance of Lighting," by Julius Daniels, of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston. Lunch at Statler Hotel. 12:30.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Jewelry," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Trees and Tree Pests," 11 a. m.; "In and Around Old Boston," 2:30.

Taste of Open Brought To Lowell Room by Deer

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 5 (AP)—Mrs. Rose Normandin was breakfasting today when, with a clatter of shattered glass, in popped a big buck deer. The deer leaped neatly over the breakfast table and dove out through a window in the opposite side of the room, leaving it as devoid of glass and sash as the window through which it had entered.

The deer next called on Mr. Clarence Edwards. He saw the animal enter his barn and closed the door. He called police. They called the City Park Department. After much difficulty the deer was put in a wooden cage and taken to the City Zoo. The city had long been anxious to obtain such an animal, so everyone was happy except Mrs. Normandin, who felt quite chilly, finishing her breakfast between two wide-open windows.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and threatening tonight; Tuesday fair; continued cold; lowest temperature tonight 10 to 14; moderate to fresh northeasterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; continued cold.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably snow flurries in south and extreme west portions tonight; Tuesday fair, continued cold.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably snow flurries tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cold.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north and northeast winds, and weather mostly overcast tonight and Tuesday; probably snow flurries over extreme south portion tonight.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Mostly fair except general snows over north, rain or snow over south portion Wednesday and Wednesday night, again at end of week; moderately cold beginning of week, rising temperature Wednesday; cold Thursday night and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	10	22	New Orleans	56	74
Bermuda	60	66	New York	20	28
Chicago	28	32	Norfolk, Va.	32	54
Denver	30	54	Philadelphia	26	38
Helena, Mont.	30	44	St. Louis	32	42
Jacksonville	52	72	St. Paul	18	24
Kansas City	30	44	San Francisco	50	58
Los Angeles	52	70	Washington	26	44
Miami, Fla.	60	72			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 5. B—Maximum Feb. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 3:03 p. m., Tuesday 3:25 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:32 p. m.

Strike Settled in Illinois

CENTRALIA, Ill., Feb. 5 (AP)—The city-wide strike that almost completely tied up business in this city of 12,000—closing theaters, bakeries, barber shops, and what not—was settled Feb. 2 and the word went out for everyone to return to work.

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Gold Standard Viewed as Flag Of Forty-Niners

Survey of 5000 High School Seniors Brings Remarkable Results

When 5000 seniors in New England high schools recognize and identify correctly only the name of Al Capone, notorious gangster, in a group of 30 leaders of current times, educators have decided it is "time for all good people to come to the aid of education."

The joint committee composed of representatives from the New England Association of School Superintendents further found that 45 per cent of this same 5000 high school senior group did not recognize the name of Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, while such names as Pierre Laval, Joseph Stalin, Heinrich Bruening, William Green, Elihu Root, Clara Barton and Ramsay MacDonald were totally strange to even a far larger percentage.

Too many boys and girls decided the "gold standard" was a "flag used by the 'forty-niners' in their rush for yellow metal." Furthermore, the young people's majority decided that "New England has been losing its industries for years" and that the "population in this section has been on the decline for some time."

"The results of our investigation show the curriculum needs drastic revision," says Prof. George K. Makechnie of Boston University, chairman of the investigating committee. "Public opinion is the main obstacle we meet with when planning a program for working out changes in school teaching. Yet if our young people are to solve the questions of adulthood and meet the pressure that today's living puts on the individual, they must be fitted by the schools toward this end.

"For some time school people have felt that the present mode of study is not adequate for this. To test the feeling and find facts, the investigating committee devised a test to examine knowledge. If high school seniors do not know the world in which they live, under the present curriculum, it should be discarded. A committee has been appointed and is already at work, planning a revision of high school study programs."

Prince Wilhelm Escorts French Ambassador's Wife

BERLIN, Feb. 5 (AP)—Berlin society buzzed with excitement Feb. 3 when it became known that at a dinner last night former Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm conducted none other than Mme. André François-Poncet, wife of the French Ambassador, to the table.

It was a dinner given by the former Crown Prince and Crown Princess in honor of a committee in charge of the latter's charity organization, the "Cecilienhilse." The action was seen as evidence of the former Imperial family's desire to help in general efforts directed toward improving Franco-German relations.

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Reich Tells France Its Note on Arms Lacks Practical Plan

BERLIN, Feb. 5 (AP)—Germany made public Feb. 3 its reply of Jan. 19 to the French aide memoire of Jan. 1 on the subject of disarmament.

The reply said Germany was pleased that France fell in with Germany's suggestion of direct diplomatic exchanges on the question at issue between them.

It said the French aide memoire was examined dispassionately with a view to determining whether it offers any practicable possibilities for general disarmament, but said that these possibilities did not seem to be given.

Under the French plan, Germany feels that it is discriminated against as regards the numerical strength of its defensive forces and that Germany cannot agree to France's proposals concerning a time when the German Army might be properly equipped with defensive weapons.

The German reply denied that Germany desires to build up armaments, and holds that, so long as others will not reduce their armaments, it would be fair for Germany to have 300,000 soldiers on short-term enlistments, properly equipped for defensive purposes.

American-Hawaiian Steamship

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company for 1933 had net profits from operations of $1,399,792 as compared with net profit of $168,534 in 1932.

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Monitor Writer Sees Jungle Along Amazon in Airplane Of Colombian Government

Incoming President Invites Miss Shuler to Ride With His Family—Craft Forced Down in Thrilling Rainy-Day Adventure

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANAOS, Brazil—It is a veritable Peter Grimm or Hans Christian Andersen fairy tale, the trip up the Amazon River over 1000 miles of trackless jungle from Para to Manaos. Instead of the gingerbread house with peppermint-candy windows this jungle has in its heart a city with an opera house, electric lights and street cars, a city which was built in the time of the rubber boom and which today seems unreal with the jungle encroaching hungrily along its dirt roads and thrusting up tangled green branches in its gardens.

Everything about this trip was unexpected, the way in which I forsook my favorite airplane company, Pan American Airways, with which I have traveled all around South America, to make the trip in a military plane of the Colombian Government with the next President of the Republic, Dr. Alfonso Lopez, then the city of Manaos itself, and my trip back which was a succession of forced landings and consumed two days instead of one, the first time in a journey of nearly 20,000 miles when any condition has prevented the planes from keeping schedule.

The invitation from Dr. Lopez to ride with his family, his aide-de-camp, and the captain of the port at Manaos in the big junker plane of the Colombian army was one not to be refused, although I confess to a little wrench as I saw the Sikorsky 38 of Pan American Airways taking off from Para in the first streaks of dawn. It was like being disloyal to the battered old doll when the new one comes at Christmas, or forsaking the faithful family car with its familiar scratches and mars for a ride in a grand Rolls-Royce.

Climbed Up Tall Ladder

The Colombian plane was late in following the Sikorsky into the air. We had to climb up a tall ladder braced against one of the pontoons and the right motor was set on fire as we tried to take off. I thought of all the safety devices of Pan American Airways for which I have heard Mr. Andrew Priester thanked dozens of times on this trip, the engineer who sits up in New York City and thinks of a thousand ways of protecting passengers.

But then we were in the air and the trip was a good one despite the frequent waves of fogs which blotted out the river or intervened between us and the tree tops.

From the air the trees look like green tufts of yarn on a vast candlewick bedspread. Each tree is rounded upward and the growth looks as though it would gently support the plane, an appearance not to be trusted, since actually the jungle is a living wall, trees so close that it would be impossible to force a way except with machete, and a tangle of underbrush, vines and swamp adding to the perils of the way.

"Robinson Crusoe" and "The Swiss Family Robinson" had led me to picture the jungle as inhabited by much wild life, teeming with animals and food possibilities. Actually there is very little animal life, except for monkeys, snakes, crocodiles and alligators with here and there panthers, and the traveler who had to take to the woods would find little to eat.

Clouds of Colorful Birds

The jungle dwellers put up their huts along the edge of the river, thrust back into the first woods and with a well-worn path leading down to the hand-hewn boat in which they catch fish for the daily meal to be combined with farina.

Along the shore are clouds of white egrets, and birds of an amazing and beautiful blue are frequently to be seen. The monkeys which are numerous in the jungle are not to be seen from the plane, but at Santarem, where we refueled, little boats put off from the shore offering monkeys for six milreis, a sum amounting to about 42 cents at the present rate of street exchange.

I looked at the primitive walls of Santarem, the cathedral towers being repaired under a scaffolding tied together with vines, and the bobbing little boats with their braided mats of palm making a rounded cover under which the owners cook on charcoal fires, eat and sleep. Little did I realize that two nights later I should have my first experience sleeping in a hammock at Santarem.

But now I was going to Manaos and a few hours later I had my first view of the $2,000,000 opera house, where now no opera plays, the President's palace with its gold brocade curtains, the rubber factory which is now trying to make confections out of dried bananas and figs.

Bonuses Given for Opera

When native rubber was bringing good prices in the world markets and Brazilians laughed at the attempts to grow plantation rubber in the Far East, the Government would give big bonuses to opera companies from Europe and the house was filled with gay throngs of prosperous people, residents who went to Paris or to London each year, who built themselves mansions, and bought great silver services.

Now that rubber no longer makes heavy pocketbooks in Brazil the Opera House is opened only occasionally as during my stay for an amateur performance, when its state box, its three tiers of boxes, its two balconies, and pit yawn emptily. The jungle is invading even the Opera House for in the great drawing-room for promenading between the acts the panels are pictures of the trees and the river.

Perhaps nothing was more surprising about Manaos than to find a thoroughgoing suffrage organization belonging to the National League for the Advancement of Women, of which Miss Bertha Lutz of Rio de Janeiro is president, a delegation of the members coming to the dock to meet me and later escorting me over the city.

My home in Manaos was a little pension where I sat at table between a local business man and a natural scientist from the Argentine who had been in the interior collecting snakes and birds. For three weeks he had offered money to the natives to bring him snakes with no takers and then as he knelt to pack his bag he was moved to turn around and in striking distance was one of the worst species in the country, delivering himself. It and his other trophies were in the room next to mine and he thought me a strange person when I declined his offer to inspect them.

Always an Englishmen's Club

The English colony at Manaos has a little club with a swimming pool and another rowing club, proving the old adage that wherever there are two Englishmen there is a club. At the "bosque" in the country the caretaker presented me with a bouquet of red roses and asked me to set down my name near those of Charles and Anne Lindbergh who took off from Manaos in an epoch-making journey straight north over the jungle on their recent way home from Africa.

Dinner the second evening in Manaos was an interesting affair in the apartment of two Englishmen who had roses on the table, bragged of their cook's ability to make Yorkshire pudding, and turned on their radio so that I could sit in the Brazilian jungle and listen to Ed Wynn being a most boisterous fire chief in Schenectady.

The next morning started inauspiciously for the return to Pargo. The rain was coming down in sheets, great torrential downpours of the tropic kind which cannot be described, but need to be seen.

Eating breakfast by candlelight, the Pan American pilot brought his hand down on the table with a mighty thump and announced that unless a taxi were brought forth for his lady passenger he would stay there until 9.30 o'clock if necessary. It was a gesture. He knew it and I knew it. Planes must fly on schedule. And when no taxi appeared he asked me somewhat sheepishly how about putting his raincoat over my cotton dress and setting forth in white shoes and white hat for the little Sikorsky.

"All right," I said, and we started down the dark stairs to find that a taxi had quietly stolen in and that its driver was asleep on the seat.

Rowed Out to Plane

The dawn seemed a long time coming as we stood waiting on the shore, but finally there was light enough to row out to the plane and board it. As I waved good-by to Manaos I was thinking that adventure had gone out of travel by airplane. The only adventure was bringing towns ordinarily two weeks apart, like Para and Manaos, to a matter of nine hours' travel, of linking together sections of the country and helping people to understand one another, and that for real thrills the traveler would have to go on foot into the jungle.

A few minutes later I saw my mistake.

"Forced landing because of heavy rain," the pilot was radioing our home port four days' flight away in Rio and we were sitting on the river, a position which we occupied more or less for the next three hours. It was a test of patience for pilot and passenger, taxying along the water watching out to avoid reefs and obstacles, trying to go up whenever there was a break in the clouds but never getting more than a few feet in the air as the fog settled in again covering the whole face of land and water. There was no ceiling. On the earth we were in the clouds.

There are regulations against night flying on the Pan-American Airways routes as a safety measure, so there was nothing for it but to stop in the middle of the afternoon at Santarem, a little town where 200 southerners migrated just after the Civil War and have been so absorbed into the population that most of their descendants speak only Portuguese.

Rain Comes Down in Torrents

Our hotel was the top floor of a big store and there were available three hammocks and one bed, of which I chose a hammock. We explored the town on foot and poked about for a long time among the ancient muskets and flintlocks in the smithy, all brought in for repair and all making it difficult to understand how people could hunt game successfully with such equipment. When we had reached the outer edge of the town the sunny sky suddenly changed to frowns and the rain came down in torrents, not drops of rain, but buckets of rain. We took shelter and asked a ragged man if there were taxis. There were not. We asked if an omnibus that we had seen was due back and were told "Yes, in 10 minutes." We waited 30 and then renewed our questions to be told that the omnibus does not run when it rains.

There was nothing for it but to fare forth, taking three long runs and a jump as far is it would carry us over each lake in the path and we arrived dripping for the dinner which we ate by the light of two single electric light bulbs at either end of the 18-foot-high and 40-foot-long dining room, whose furniture consisted of table, chairs, and a tin washstand.

The next day we were back in Para, picturesque Para, which is neither a city nor on the Amazon. For strictly speaking Para is the name of the province and Belem the name of the city which is known all over the world as Para, and which is at the junction of the Guajara and Guama Rivers, the width of the huge island of Marajo between it and the Amazon. Marajo is larger than the country of Portugal, whose emigrants settled the country of Brazil, and Brazil is larger than the United States if Alaska and the island possessions are left out of the reckoning.

Para Has Famous Zoo

Para, too, has its empty opera houses and its beautiful schools, relics of its former prosperity. It has a famous zoo with a beautiful collection of birds, and some old Dutch forts in which whale oil was mixed with mortar to make a solid concrete, which still stands.

Into the harbor of Para there come each day sailing boats with gayly painted high masts and sails red and blue like the French boats at Concarneau. They are loaded with fish, crabs, Brazil nuts, vegetables, all packed in baskets, roughly fashioned of leaves, bound with palm fronds.

In the market for one milreis I bought five big packages of shaved rosewood, mixed with dried rose leaves and sprinkled with cinnamon, a pungent, fragrant scent sold by a very tall, very black woman, in a faded blue cotton dress, and with a big round nosegay of tuberoses and pink roses tucked over her left ear.

Such is the lure of flying that even though I had just come back from two days of grilling travel in the air I went out to the airport with the pilots who had brought me from Rio and taken me to Manaos and begged for a chance to go up in a test flight that afternoon of one of the new "Commodore" planes.

Officialdom was very official, however, pointing to rule number so-and-so in a book full of rules, and announced sternly that passengers never could go on test flights. So, instead, Mr. John Junkens, local manager for Mr. Henry Ford's rubber plantation up the Amazon, who is always looking out for American visitors, undertook to tell me what a fine thing it is for Brazilians that Mr. Ford is showing them how to cultivate rubber, since the wild trees can never compete with the new product coming in from plantations in the East.

Feminists Give a Musicale

Para opened her arms to the visitor. The feminists gave a musicale with Mrs. Raymundo H. Paraense, the treasurer, as hostess, Mr. George E. Seltzer, American consul, to speak, and Miss Raymunda de Sousa Chevalier, the president, who owns her own drug store, presiding. People stood for two blocks watching the proceedings and listening to the parting cries of "Vive la Americano."

There were invitations to a swimming pool at the country home of a Brazilian, to a dance at a big Brazilian home in town, to an audience with the Governor of the Province, Major Joaquim Maganhaes Barata, and to dinner with the former consul and Mrs. George H. Pickerell, who entertained the Lindberghs during their stay here and have a kind of "second home" for American visitors.

It was a gracious welcome which teaches the visitor the meaning if not the translation for the Portuguese word, "saudade."

The Brazilian tells you that he views your departure with "saudade" and this visitor leaves today by Pan American airship for the Guianas with "saudade" for Brazil, an untranslatable word which implies love for home, yearning for the absent ones, regrets at parting, love, sympathy, friendship, fond recollections of past experience, loving remembrance, a word which is limited in that it has no equivalent in any other language, but which expresses the unlimited vocabulary of the heart.

Hands Across the Americas

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Exchange Compliments in Airplane Visit

Dr. Alfonso Lopez, Next President of Colombia, and Miss Marjorie Shuler, Monitor Writer, Fly Together in Brazil.

Denver 'Enjoys' Sun's Heat

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 5 (AP)—The temperature broke all February records here since 1890, Feb. 2, when the sun pushed the mermury up to 73 degrees at 2 p. m.

Cuban President And Cabinet Sign New Constitution

Document Will Be in Force Until Assembly Meets Late This Year

HAVANA, Feb. 5 (AP)—Cuba has another Constitution. Gathering in the palace's Cabinet room yesterday President Mendieta and the 11 members of his Cabinet enthusiastically affixed their signatures to the new Provisional Constitution—consisting of 99 articles and 14 general and transitory provisions—worked out by the Cabinet.

The new Constitution will remain in force until the scheduled Constitutional Assembly, expected to meet late this year or early next, erects permanent fundamentals of law for the nation.

Since Sept. 14, the republic has been without any constitution whatsoever.

The new Provisional Constitution, in an effort to correct political abuses of the past, takes up in detail the individual rights of citizens.

Defining in its first nine articles those who are Cubans and their obligations, and in its tenth the rights and obligations of foreigners—who are promised equality in all things not specifically allotted to nationals by law—the Constitution goes on for 28 articles more to enumerate individual guarantees.

It protects all citizens of the island against illegal arrest or detention, abolishes the "law of flight" which permitted guards to fire on fleeing prisoners, establishes definitely the oft-ignored right of habeas corpus, guarantees the inviolability of correspondence and other private communication and of the home, pledges freedom of thought, speech and press and establishes the idea of religious freedom, with Church separated from State.

The document embodies other guarantees; of the right to assemble peaceably for legal ends, of the right to enter and leave the country freely, of obligatory primary instruction and of educational freedom, against undue confiscation of property and of the rights of authors and inventors to the benefits of their creations.

Free suffrage is promised every national, man or woman, of legal age and otherwise capacitated to exercise the vote.

Rigidly prescribed is the manner whereby certain constitutional guarantees may be suspended in national emergencies.

The Constitution's 99th article pledges the carrying out of all international amendments, adding that this "shall not militate against modification of the permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States of America to establish the political relations between the two nations on basis of absolute equality."

New Governor Tells Puerto Rico It Will Get Roosevelt Visit

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 5 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Blanton Winship, U. S. A., retired, today became the twelfth American civil governor of Puerto Rico. He took the oath of office, succeeding Mr. Robert H. Gore, resigned, in a simple, semi-military ceremony.

Although he arrived early today from New York, the General did not leave his ship until he started for the Capitol to receive the oath from Chief Justice Emilo Del Toro.

In his inaugural message, Governor Winship said the outstanding problem was of "enhancing the returns from insular agriculture so as to insure a better standard of living for all of the great majority of our people who are necessarily dependent upon that activity for their livelihood."

"President Roosevelt," he said, "asked me to tell you that he is coming to Puerto Rico to visit you."

Peace Prize Recommended

WARSAW, Feb. 5 (AP)—The nomination of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, Minister of War, as a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize was sent to the Nobel Foundation yesterday by the law department of Jacellonian University. The recommendation said Marshal Pilsudski's foreign policies promoted general peace.

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The Children's Page

The Dogs of Happy Kennels

By MARGARET PERCY ANDREWS

THE sun was just beginning to turn the world all golden and splendid when the dogs of Happy Kennels arose and began their house cleaning for the day. Such a scurrying there was out in dog house row, for each dog was cleaning his own house in preparation for the master's inspection. Straw was flying in all directions, and sharp little barks of satisfaction filled the air as each finally had his home cleaned to his liking. The cleaning had to be done well to please their dear master whom they all loved.

The St. Bernard, whose home was the first in line, had the biggest house to clean, but this was only fair, for he was the biggest dog and there was more of him to do the cleaning. The Collie's house which was across the way from the St. Bernard's was not so large, but it was quite a good size. Next to the Collie's home came the Police dog's house, then the Shepherd dog's home, and across from the Shepherd the Airedale lived. So one dog house faced another all the way down the line, the biggest house coming first and the smallest house at the very end of the row.

There had been a race that morning, as on all other mornings, to see who would be the first to get his home ready before the master paid his morning visit to Happy Kennels.

At last all the dogs had finished except one whose house was way down the line, and there the Fox Terrier was busily hurrying about, hastily smoothing the straw on his floor and tidying up his little home. Little Foxie had been late in awaking that morning and so he was the last to have his place set to rights.

The Collie, the Police dog, the Wirehaired Fox Terrier, the Airedale, and the Chow gathered before Mr. Dachshund's house discussing noisily the question as to whether they should go swimming or for a long walk as soon as Foxie was ready.

"Well, our master won't be out to see us until tonight, for he went to town early this morning. I heard the mistress tell him to hurry back, though, so he'll be here about dusk," said the Water Spaniel, coming from the creek dripping wet. Forgetting his manners, he shook himself in the midst of his friends, and with barks and growls of good-natured rebuke, the dogs scattered to their homes.

Fox Terrier Ready at Last

With a shrill bark and a jerky wag of his short tail, the Fox Terrier sallied forth into the morning sunlight announcing the fact that he was through.

The dogs all gathered together and finally decided to go for a long, long walk. As each dog passed the mistress's kitchen door he gave a short little bark by way of greeting. Smiling, she came to the door and watched the dog parade until it disappeared over the hill.

As evening drew near the dogs returned home, for they knew that their master would soon arrive.

Going to their homes, each dog lay down before his front door waiting patiently for his master. In a short time the master came and was greeted with much barking and scampering.

Quieting them with upraised hand, he said, "Tomorrow there will come to our farm a little prince boy who wishes to purchase a dog so that he will have a playmate, and someone to sit upon his throne with him—for his throne is very large and he is very small. He is heir to a great kingdom, composed of three princedoms."

The master sat down upon his seat which he kept at the head of dog-house row. The dogs drew nearer him, for they knew that their master had more to say. Taking the Fox Terrier and the Dachshund up in his arms, he continued:

"I do not like to lose any of you, my dogs, but the request of a prince, especially such a great prince as this boy is, is not to be ignored."

The Collie came up to his master and laid his great shaggy head upon his master's knee. Patting the dog's head, the master said, "I shouldn't be surprised, old man, if you were the prince's choice, for you are very beautiful."

Now, this made the Collie very sad, for he did not wish to leave his master.

Realizing that his friends would not want to leave him, the master spoke again, "You are all happy here and contented, but I promise you that with this prince you will be even happier, for he rules the most beautiful kingdom in all the whole world. I ask each one of you to be your best selves tomorrow and to tidy your homes very thoroughly. The prince will be here early to make his choice. Now each one of you to bed. Good night."

Early the next morning they were up with the sun and with much ado cleaned their homes. Then they sallied forth with one accord to the stream. As they bathed, the St. Bernard said a trifle proudly, "I am certain the prince will choose me for I am so large and strong I can impress his people and protect him."

Then the Collie spoke up, "The master said I would be his choice, for I am very beautiful, having wonderful eyes and a marvelous coat."

"No, no, you are all wrong. He'll choose me, because I'm so little and cute," chirped the Fox Terrier.

"Well, of course, you may all have your own opinions and you are entitled to them, but when the prince sees me, and how alert and upstanding I am, I am certain to be his desire realized." The Police dog walked erectly with head held high and ears alert into the sun, where he proceeded to dry himself. The other dogs followed him and proceeded to do likewise.

"Well, anyhow, when he considers my pedigree and ancestors he'll at least consider me." And the Dachshund flourished his tail.

Beside the Collie stood the little brown dog. Very short and very stubby was he. He was the owner of the smallest dog house. He spoke up at this point. "I know that the one who is chosen by the prince will be missed dreadfully by the rest of us."

"Yes, yes, we shall certainly miss the one who is chosen," chorused all the rest. They had not thought of that until the little brown dog spoke.

The Fox Terrier turned to the little brown dog. "It's a shame you haven't some distinction about you that might make the prince think of you," he said. He meant it kindly, for all the dogs loved this little brown dog even though he was not handsome, alert, cute or clever as the others were. But he was a good, kind little dog and everyone loved him.

Just then the master came up and told them that the prince was there to choose his dog companion.

The Prince's Choice

The dogs formed two rows—12 bright, cheerful dogs. The Shepherd and the St. Bernard stood facing each other, and the other dogs were lined according to their heights. This put the little Foxie and the little brown dog the last in line.

As the prince drew near, the St. Bernard straightened himself and stood big, powerful and impressive. The prince walked up to him, saying as he placed his hand upon his head. "You are a brave, good dog, but not the dog to share my throne."

The Shepherd felt certain of his victory, for he knew his pedigree was the best of all. "You too are wonderful, but you could not share my throne, however big it is." Thus said the prince to the Shepherd and passed on to the next dog—the Collie.

"Oh," sighed the prince, "your eyes are very kind and soft, and your coat wonderful in its beauty, but neither shall you share my throne."

The next dog was the Police dog. He stood erect and soldier-like. "He'll certainly take me," thought he to himself. "Surely I shall be his choice!"

The prince turned to him and patted him. Then he turned back to the companion who had accompanied him on his quest. "It is no use. They are all wonderful dogs, but they are not the dogs to share my throne, and I had so hoped that there would be one among them." Saying this the prince started to leave, but his companion suggested that he should at least look at the other dogs.

Going from one dog to another and greeting each with a pat and a smile, the prince came at last to the Fox Terrier and the little brown dog.

The prince looked down upon the perky terrier and smiled. Then he turned to the little brown dog.

Feeling sorry for the prince because his quest had been in vain, understanding his sorrow, and because he loved everyone, the little brown dog gave the prince a friendly wag of his tail and an understanding little bark. His eyes spoke of a great love.

The prince fell upon his knees and lifted the little brown dog into his arms.

Turning to the master and his companion he said, "This little dog shall share my throne."

You see, children, the little brown dog by a friendly wag of his tail, and an understanding bark and love in his eyes, won for himself a place in his master's heart.

Bigness, strength, and importance did not count with the prince, for he was the ruler of three great princedoms, forming one kingdom: friendship, understanding, and love, and that was the throne he wished to share.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Birds With Chisels and Picks

WINTER with its many storms does not keep the chisels and picks from being used every day even though we do not see the workers. The tree-trunk birds are always on the job. They are continually helping human beings by keeping the trees free from injurious insects. There chisels and picks are busy somewhere and, if our ears are keen, we shall be able to locate them at their work.

Look at the bill of any woodpecker in a picture or in a museum where there are stuffed birds. It is very strong and sharp and long for drilling through bark and wood. Woodpeckers do more than "peck" wood. They drill and chisel and bore, making the bark fly with their rapid strokes and making the place around them resound with their "rap, rap, rap, rap, rap." on the tree trunk.

What are woodpeckers after in the winter? They are not making nests. They are hunting for colonies of ants, insect eggs and grubs of wood-boring insects, with their highly specialized tools. The bill is shaped like a stout chisel and it is used as one. It strikes out small chips and drills its way to the heart of the tree, if necessary. The chief value of woodpeckers is that when they find a tree infested with borers they keep working on the tree until no more borers are to be found. Besides destroying them, they destroy parasites of these insects. Woodpeckers are carpenters.

There are other tree-trunk birds who do not use chisels but who carry "picks" around with them wherever they go. These are the nuthatches and the brown creepers. Nuthatch picks get under the rough bark of large trunks where, under their diligent searching, a great part of their insect food is found. If insect food gets scarce these "picks" will handle such seeds as they can manage. Oats and corn are eaten whenever they are available.

The other bark climbing bird that carries a long sharp curved "pick" is the brown creeper, a bird of the forest. "Thoroughness" is this bird's motto, for he always begins at the foot of the tree, climbing spirally, as he labors at one giant trunk after another to rid it of boring grubs and the pupæ and eggs of insect pests.

Some smaller "picks" belong to our sprightly little chickadees. And there are even more tiny helpers—those pygmy birds, the kinglets, next in size to the humming birds, which are particularly fitted to creep about the trunks and branches. With their extreme skill in using their "picks," they search for tiny insects which the larger tree-trunk birds overlook.

These guardians of the tree trunks carry their chisels and picks wherever they go, and every day we may see them busily hunting for food, doing their work in the very best way they know. We might all take a lesson from them in faithfulness to duty!

An International Alphabet

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

I for Italy

The ninth country of our International Alphabet is Italy. On each side of Maria, a girl of Italy, you will see pictures that will tell you something about her country. They are numbered, and you are to write down what each represents.

1. A famous tower in northern Italy.
2. A favorite food with Italians.
3. A kind of boat. These boats are used instead of carts and motorcars in a famous Italian city.
4. Italy's great volcano.
5. A famous bridge in Venice.
6. What kind of trees are these? If you lived in Italy, you would not find it difficult to name them.

The Mail Bag

Dear Sponge and Buzzy:

I think it is about time I got acquainted with you. I am a kitty and my name is Skitter. I am six months old. Every summer we go to the cottage, and then at night I go out with my pal and romp around the yard. We have barrels of fun! My mistress reads to me about you nearly every day. My goodness, I wish I could have thrilling adventures like you! I used to live in a drug store but the dogs bothered me, so the man sent me away. I sure am glad he did. Good by.

Skitter M.

[Where do you live, Skitter? You forget to let us know.—Ed.]

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Monitor Mail Bag.

I have colored all the paper dolls and I like the stories, poems, the Adventures of Waddles and the Diray of Snubs. I have made a scrapbook of them all.

I am 12 years old and live in Minneapolis. I have read and given reports on Holland and I would like to correspond with a girl in Holland about my own age. Helen T.

Swayzee, Indiana

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Monitor. I enjoy reading the story of "Theodore Bear Wins the Five Carrots."

I would like to correspond with a girl of my age (11) living in the United States, especially in New York City. I live in rural Indiana and go to a consolidated school.

Virginia F.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I like the stories of Snubs and Little Cat most of all. I am 8 years old and this is my second letter to the Monitor. I would like to hear from a little boy in Venezuela about my age. I like the Mail Bag. I like any kind of story in the Monitor. I like to study about the world.

John E.

Rochester, New York

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 10 years old and am interested in stamps. This summer I went to Boston and I was interested to watch for Mr. Scroggins on the Common. I like the Children's Page and am interested in Snubs because I have a cat who goes to bed with me every night and doesn't like water, just like Snubs.

Mary Elizabeth G.

[Did you meet Mr. Scroggins, Mary Elizabeth?—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Betty Lou D. (10) Oak Hill Kansas. Interested in music and art.

Samuel C. (10), Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Interested in sports and stamp collecting.

Mary M. D. (10), River Rouge, Michigan. A Camp Fire girl who would like to correspond with girls of her age.

Rosemary H. (10), Houston, Texas. From England, Holland or Switzerland. Collects stamps and is interested in arrow heads and other such relics.

Louise H. (10), Bristol, Connecticut. From any foreign country, especially Holland.

Phyllis S. (10), Anaheim, California. From Afghanistan, Nigeria, and Ontario. Interested in stamps and home economics.

Mary W. (10), Kenosha, Wisconsin. From abroad, specially from Spain and Holland. Collects photographs.

My Mother Says:

"Oh, never mind! I wouldn't cry for that!
Supposing Sally did go off with Pat
And leave you. Come and play a game with me,
And pretty soon they'll both be back, you'll see!
And then be kind to them, my Sweet and say
"Come on! I know a game that three can play!"

Beatrice Furniss.

The Children's Music Corner

By GLADYS M. STEIN

1.—*Ellen Finds a Helper*

ELLEN curled up in a big chair one cold February afternoon, and sat gazing at the beautiful piano that her parents had given her for Christmas. She was very grateful for the sweet-toned instrument, and never once did she neglect to dust it or to wash her hands before touching its shining keys.

The warmth from the open fireplace combined with the quiet room made her sleepy, and soon she drifted off to dreamland.

She dreamt that she was practicing her piano lesson, and as she played she noticed a little shadow that looked like a tiny fairy skipping up and down the keyboard. When she watched her music and played correctly the fairy danced, but when she was careless and let her fingers wander onto the wrong keys the wee lady tripped and fell.

Soon the fairy stopped trying to dance, and sitting down on the edge of the music rack she began sobbing as if her heart was broken.

How tiny she was, and how dainty! She was dressed in a lovely green silk gown, with slippers and stockings of silver, but the little shoes, Ellen noticed, were badly worn.

"Are you really a fairy?" Ellen asked after watching her for a few seconds. "And what makes you cry so?"

"Yes, I'm a music fairy," she replied. "And I am crying because your careless playing makes me stumble and hurt my toes. You see," she explained, "I cannot dance or even walk without good music, and when you forget to count or pay no attention to the signs in your music it makes me fall. Just see how terrible my new slippers look as the result," she added, holding out one wee foot.

"I'm sorry," Ellen apologized. "But I didn't know there were music fairies."

"Well, there are," the fairy assured her. "And you made me take so many tumbles that I asked permission of the Queen of Fairies to become visible to you this afternoon in hope that you would try to improve your playing, and make it more musical. If you don't," she warned, "I'll have to find a home in another piano."

"Oh, please don't move away," begged Ellen. "I'll promise to be more careful and to play every note exactly as it is written, if you will only stay."

"I'm so glad!" the little fairy cried with a tinkling, bell-like laugh, "because I really don't want to leave this beautiful piano."

Then suddenly Ellen was awakened from the dream by her mother calling, "Come, Ellen, dinner is waiting."

"Oh, dear," she murmured, rubbing her eyes, "it was just a dream. But," she continued thoughtfully, "after this I'm going to pretend that there is a tiny fairy living in my piano, and maybe it will help me to become a real musician."

2.—*Strings-Winds-Percussions*

A Game

This is a lively game that any school boy or girl will enjoy playing, especially those who have listened to Dr. Walter Damrosch's Music Appreciation Hour programs.

The leader stands in the center of a circle formed by the other players and calls, "Strings-Winds-Percussions," and then quickly points at a player, and starts counting 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10. The boy or girl pointed at must name some music instrument of the percussion type (such as drum) before the leader reaches the tenth count or drop out of the game.

The leader may call any of the three names, but whatever he says last is the important one. Example: If the leader calls "Strings-Winds" then the player pointed at gives the name of some wind instrument such as the flute.

The last player left in the circle wins the game.

The following lists are given to help you, but you may begin playing this game at once by just remembering that the drum is a percussion instrument, the flute a wind instrument, and the violin a stringed instrument.

STRINGS: Instruments in which the music is produced through strings.

Violins	Banjos
Violas	Guitars
Violoncellos	Mandolins
Basses	Zithers
Harps	

WINDS: These instruments are played by blowing the breath into them.

Clarinets	Cornets
Oboes	French Horns
Bassoons	English Horns
Trumpets	Trombones
Piccolos	Fifes
Flutes*	Saxophones
Tubas	

*George Washington's favorite instrument.

PERCUSSIONS: Instruments in which the sound is produced by striking the instruments with sticks, mallets or the hands.

All kinds of Drums	Cymbals
Triangles	Tambourines
Gongs	Chimes
Castanets	Xylophones

[The Music Corner will appear on the first Monday of each month.]

Key to Puzzle

Key to International Puzzle published Jan. 22:

(1) Peace Palace at The Hague. (2) Cheese porter. (3) Dutch caps. (4) A canal. (5) Tulips. (6) Windmills.

They Will Remember It All Their Lives

Children remember for many a year their kindergarten days, when under careful guidance they learned to cut strange figures with scissors, paint with bright water colors and mold tiny figures out of clay. Mothers who want to give their children the benefit of such training, though they may not live near a public or private kindergarten, now have the opportunity of learning how to do so in their own home. Beginning Feb. 20 and appearing weekly on the Progress in Education Page

The Christian Science Monitor

will publish a series of 18 articles on

The Home Kindergarten

These articles are written by an experienced kindergarten teacher and tell simply and briefly how such a kindergarten may be carried on at home with a very modest expenditure and with a little thoughtful preparation on the part of the parent. Start your children in the right direction by guiding them in constructive play. All their lives they will remember and be benefited by these happy hours.

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The Home Forum

The Petrifying Stream

FOR some unknown reason, the first of February was the date fixed, long ago, for the opening visit of the year to the petrifying stream beside Bawnoge Lane. If, on that day, the first faint promise of spring were lost in a rare flurry of snow, or in a heavy gray curtain of rain, or in the iron stillness of a frost that seldom lingered long enough to satisfy the children of Cloney, the pilgrimage was reluctantly postponed; the hoards of small, strangely assorted objects were put back into the cupboard from which they had been taken.

Then, as now, a really severe winter was a rare visitation in that green Irish valley. It must have seemed to the older people of the village that the earliest hope of spring was kindled by the sight of children passing on their way to Bawnoge, for the first visit of the year. The petrifying stream itself, under its canopy of thorny twigs and of mossy sheltering roots, never froze. None of those children ever knew who had discovered the unusual qualities of the narrow ribbon of water beside the lane. It seemed that their parents had placed their own acorns and beech nuts and feathery sprays of fern moss in the little stream, years before those children were born. They, too, remembered the week of restless waiting between a first and a second visit to Bawnoge; between the trustful offering of small unimportant objects to the magic water, and the eager reclaiming of those treasures a week later.

The thing that seemed most to surprise those parents was the fact that they should ever have preferred a petrified acorn cup-and-saucer to one that was just as it had fallen from the tree; or a stony bit of moss to the soft feathery fronds that grow beside the ferns in the shadow of the hedgerow. To the children it was equally incredible that their elders should have forgotten the magic of stiffened grayish things that had once been ordinary nuts and mosses. To those who look back at it now, it seems that Bawnoge Lane must have been the quietest place in all the world. Because of the double row of trees, whose branches met here and there above the narrow roadway, the surface of the lane seldom was really dry, except in the months of high summer. The mud there was most satisfying, soft and black: even if the date of the first visit had not been so well known by those at home, the state of the youngsters' boots and shoes must have betrayed them when they came back. It was a part of the charm, that soft squelching to the edge of the tiny stream, where they squatted on their heels and each claimed again the miniature pool or the fairy cataract into which his own particular treasures always went.

Across the years that have gone the retrieving of those treasures is not at all as clear as the offering of them to the Bawnoge stream. Among the men and women out in the world, who were Cloney children then, there is not one who still possesses a petrified acorn or a stony piece of moss to show that those far-off pilgrimages were not in vain, though some of them say they still can remember distinctly the added weight of those things on the palm of the wet, cold hand that took them from the water. So quickly we lose the faith of our childhood; so inevitably do we come to the days when there must be some proof before we can accept any untoward fact. Had those children of Cloney only dreamed that the little stream had turned to stony effigies the things they placed beneath the slow waters? Was it a dream that one small boy had held some of the water in his mouth for a while, insisting afterward that his tongue was covered with grit? Had they imagined that a beech nut, shaped like a fairy boat, had sunk like a stone when placed on the surface of the stream from which it had just been taken?

* * *

One exile from Cloney, who remembered with doubt those far-off days, wandered into a city library a few weeks ago, and sat down before an old Irish book that had been taken from the shelves by someone else. The newcomer was pushing it aside to make room for her own volume, when the heading of a chapter made her pause, and look again. "Petrifying Springs of Ireland" were the printed words. "At Hermitage," the shadowy writer said, "about five miles from Dublin, are several petrifying springs of water, which form a stony incrustation upon all parts of vegetables which they meet in their passage, as moss, sticks, stalks, trunks of trees, some of which appear to be at length, entirely converted into solid stone. On being agitated in the mouth the water leaves a roughness on the palate."

Other springs were mentioned. One in Lough Neagh, where, it was said, a piece of holly was left for seven years and, when taken out by one who had marked the spot before going away, was found to be stone instead of holly and was used to sharpen a scythe. But it was at the final paragraph that the exile gazed longest. In it a list of Irish petrifying springs was given. "There is one," the writer said, "that is not a great way from the place called Cloney."

The lofty city library seemed to fade from about the reader, and she was back in Bawnoge Lane, watching round-eyed, while a small boy "agitated the water in his mouth," and boasted of its grittiness. Again she felt the soft black mud beneath her feet; again she drew her hand hurriedly from the water when she had placed her treasure there, feeling a sudden fear lest it, too, might be turned to stone.

So many of the lovely bubbles of one's childhood are pricked as life goes on that it is a joyous thing to see one suddenly that still floats high in the sunlit air, with its gay colors undimmed. Those pilgrimages to Bawnoge had not been foolish, after all.

Closing the old book that had given back so much, the reader looked up and saw, with a start of surprise, the vaulted roof of the great room—not the arching branches of tall sheltering trees.

D. M. LARGE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign			
14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	4c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States			
14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	4c
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EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Sansaini, Rome

A Camel Rider in Hammada: From a Drawing by Romano Dazzi

ROMANO DAZZI, who is still numbered among the young artists of Italy, has already a long record. As a tiny boy, he showed a remarkable ability for drawing, especially for observing and setting down the forms and movements of animals. When a young boy of twelve or thirteen, his drawings were reproduced and criticized in leading art journals, such as "The Studio" (London) and he has continued to be an eager and indefatigable worker in various mediums. At present he is engaged in painting frescoes on the walls of a church in Rome.

A series of Romano Dazzi's drawings, dated 1933, vividly presents types and scenes in northern Africa, delineated with that directness and economy of line which characterizes all his work.

Charlotte Brontë Had Written a Book

There is little record remaining of the manner in which the first news of its success reached and affected the one heart of the three sisters. I once asked Charlotte—we were talking about the description of Lowood school, and she was saying that she was not sure whether she should have written it, if she had been aware how instantaneously it would have been identified with Cowan's Bridge—whether the popularity to which the novel attained had taken her by surprise. She hesitated a little, and then said: "I believed that what had impressed me so forcibly when I wrote it, must make a strong impression on anyone who read it. I was not surprised at those who read 'Jane Eyre' being deeply interested in it; but I hardly expected that a book by an unknown author could find readers."

The sisters had kept the knowledge of their literary ventures from their father, fearing to increase their own anxieties and disappointment by witnessing his: for he took an acute interest in all that befell his children, and his own tendency had been towards literature in the days when he was young and hopeful. It was true he did not much manifest his feelings in words: he would have thought that he was prepared for disappointment as the lot of man, and that he could have met it with stoicism; but words are poor and tardy interpreters of feelings to those who love one another, and his daughters knew how he would have borne ill-success worse for them than for himself. . . .

Now, however, when the demand for the work had assured success to "Jane Eyre," her sisters urged Charlotte to tell their father of its publication. She accordingly went into his study one afternoon after his early dinner, carrying with her a copy of the book, and two or three reviews, taking care to include a notice adverse to it.

She informed me that something like the following conversation took place between her and him. (I wrote down her words the day after I heard them; and I am pretty sure they are quite accurate.)

"Papa, I've been writing a book."

"Have you, my dear?"

"Yes, and I want you to read it."

"I am afraid it will try my eyes too much."

"But it is not in manuscript; it is printed."

"My dear! you've never thought of the expense it will be! It will be a most sure to be a loss, for how can you get a book sold? No one knows you or your name."

"But, papa, I don't think it will be a loss; no more will you, if you will just let me read you a review or two, and tell you more about it."

So she sat down and read some of the reviews to her father; and then, giving him the copy of "Jane Eyre" that she intended for him, she left him to read it. When he came in to tea, he said, "Girls, do you know Charlotte has been writing a book, and it is much better than likely?"

But while the existence of Currer Bell, the author, was like a piece of a dream to the quiet inhabitants of Haworth Parsonage, who went on with their uniform household life, their cares for their brother being its only variety, — the whole reading-world of England was in a ferment to discover the unknown author. Even the publishers of "Jane Eyre" were ignorant whether Currer Bell was a real or an assumed name,—whether it belonged to a man or a woman. In every town people sought out the list of their friends and acquaintances, and turned away in disappointment. No one they knew had genius enough to be the author. Every little incident mentioned in the book was turned this way and that to answer, if possible, the much-vexed question of sex. All in vain. People were content to relax their exertions to satisfy their curiosity, and simply to sit down and greatly admire.—From "The Life of Charlotte Brontë," by E. C. GASKELL.

A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea

A wet sheet and a flowing sea,—
A wind that follows fast,
And fills the white and rustling sail,
And bends the gallant mast,—
And bends the gallant mast, my boys,
While, like the eagle free,
Away the good ship flies, and leaves
Old England on the lee.

O for a soft and gentle wind!
I hear a fair one cry;
But give to me the snoring breeze
And white waves heaving high,—
And white waves heaving high, my boys,
The good ship tight and free;
The world of waters is our home,
And merry men are we.

—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, Poems.

A Moorish Palace in Portugal

Our main concern of the moment lay with the Moorish palace in the heart of the village, just around the corner from the hotels and fronting a tiny square. We had seen it as we drove in, marked from afar by its huge twin bottle-chimneys. It proved to be a national monument, to which one might gain access for a trivial fee and through which one must be conducted by a guide.

Within, it reveals a curious stratification of historical epochs, varying all the way from the day of the Moorish invaders to the recent time of the still-remembered Maria Pia, who did much to renovate and make habitable this most fascinating of all royal residences. Outwardly it is a very Manueline building indeed, save for the survival of those vast bottle-shaped protuberances which roof the ancient kitchens and also serve as vents for the smoke. These are precisely as they were in Arab times, and the kitchen below them has been capable of continuous use for nearly a thousand years. Inwardly the whole building is Moorish, save that the old mosque is now a chapel—Moorish in its tiles, its patio, and especially in its bathing alcove abutting thereon—the latter a place of surprises, into which it is to be hoped the guide will not allure you before he turns a hidden valve and causes water to gush from a hundred unseen vents. . . .

The palace itself is all up-and-down stairs—a step or two at a time. It is rather dark and gloomy below, after the Moorish fashion of keeping out the heat of the sun; but it is infinitely beautiful throughout, and in a way is pleasantly un-Portuguese—for one does relish a bit of something that is not Manueline, after a little experience, and this seemingly exotic Arabic palace really does honestly belong here, after all. It is one of the few considerable monuments surviving from the protracted Moorish domination to be found in the land. . . .

Because the great Charles V of Spain gave to Manuel of Portugal (his brother-in-law) a pair of swans, which were long maintained in the patio of the palace, one of the other great Moorish rooms has been painted with representations of those graceful birds. Still another, with a lofty pointed roof, is adorned with pictures of stags, seventy-four of them, with escutcheons bearing the arms of the ancient Portuguese nobility. — From "A Wayfarer in Portugal," by PHILIP S. MARDEN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"ΑΓΑΠΑΤΕ ΑΛΛΗΛΟΥΣ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ποὺ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Τὸ δέκατον τρίτον κεφάλαιον τοῦ κατὰ Ἰωάννην Εὐαγγελίου ἀναφέρει τὰ ἀξιομνημόνευτα λόγια τοῦ Ἰησοῦ πρὸς τοὺς μαθητάς του: "Καινούργια ἐντολὴ σᾶς δίνω, νὰ ἀγαπᾶτε ἀλλήλους, καθὼς σᾶς ἀγάπησα, καὶ σεῖς νὰ ἀγαπᾶτε ἀλλήλους. Ἀπ' αὐτὸ θὰ γνωρίσουν ὅλοι ὅτι εἶσθε μαθηταί μου, ἂν ἔχετε ἀγάπη πρὸς ἀλλήλους." Ἐδῶ ὁ Ἰησοῦς τρεῖς φορὲς ἐπρόφερε τὴν σύντομη καὶ τρυφερὰ προτροπὴ "Ἀγαπᾶτε ἀλλήλους." Τὴν ἔδωσε ὡς μία "καινούργια ἐντολή" πρέπει νὰ ἀγαποῦν ὅπως ἐκεῖνος, ὁ Χριστὸς-Παραδειγματιστής, ἀγάπησε· καὶ ἡ ἀγάπη ποὺ ἐκδήλωναν πρὸς ἀλλήλους θὰ μαρτυροῦσε γιὰ τὴν μαθητικὴ των ἰδιότητα.

"Καινούργια ἐντολή." Τὸ ἑλληνικὸ ἰσοδύναμο τοῦ "καινούργια" ποὺ χρησιμοποιεῖται ἐδῶ σημαίνει εἰδικῶς "νέο σὲ προσφατότητα" ὡς διακεκριμένο ἀπὸ τὸ "νέο" ὅσον ἀφορᾷ τὴν ἡλικία. Ἡ ἐντολὴ εἶναι, βέβαια, τόσο πρόσφατη σήμερα ὅπως ὅταν ὁ φιλάνθρωπος Ἰησοῦς, ἀπ' τὸ πλήρωμα τῆς ἀγνῆς του ἀφοσιώσεως, τὴν προσέταξε στοὺς ὀπαδούς του. Πάντοτε ἀνανεουμένη, αὐτὴ ἡ ἐντολὴ τοῦ ἀγαπᾶν στιγμὴ πρὸς στιγμὴ προβάλλει τὶς ἱερές της ἀπαιτήσεις ἐπὶ τῆς πιστῆς ὑπακοῆς ὅλων ἐκείνων ποὺ ὀνομάζουν τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Χριστοῦ.

Ν' ἀκολουθῇ κανεὶς τὶς ἐντολὲς τοῦ Θεοῦ σημαίνει νὰ κρατᾷ τὸν ἑαυτόν του ἀνοικτὸν στὶς εὐλογίες Του. Πῶς μποροῦμε νὰ πετύχουμε ἀμφότερα ὑπακοὴ καὶ εὐλογίες, ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη τὸ δείχνει καθαρὰ ὅταν διασαφίζει τὴν πνευματικὴ ἔννοια τῆς Βίβλου. Ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἔδειξε μὲ ἀπόδειξι ὅτι ἡ πνευματικὴ ὁδὸς τοῦ ἀγαπᾶν εἶναι ἡ ζωντανὴ ὁδός, ἡ ὁδὸς ποὺ ὁδηγεῖ σὲ ὑγεία, ἁγιότητα, καὶ ἀθανασία. Ὅταν ἡ ἄπειρη ἀγάπη ἀναγνωρίζεται ὡς ὁ δημιουργὸς καταντᾷ φυσικὸ τὸ νὰ στρέφουμε ἀκατάπαυστα πρὸς τὴν Ἀγάπη μὲ στοργικὴ ἐμπιστοσύνη. Ἡ ἀγάπη γιὰ τοὺς ἀδελφούς μας ἀνθρώπους ἀκολουθεῖ ὡς φυσικὴ συνέπεια ὅταν, στρέφουσα ἀπὸ τὴν θεώρησι τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὡς ὑλικοῦ, ἡ σκέψις ἐμποτίζεται μὲ τὴν ἀλήθεια τοῦ εἶναι, τὴν ἀλήθεια τοῦ πραγματικοῦ καθεστῶτος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου κατ' εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Τὰ γεγονότα τοῦ ἀληθινοῦ εἶναι, ὅταν προσκολλᾶται κανεὶς σ' αὐτὰ μὲ ὑπομονὴ καὶ ἐπιμονή, κάνουν τὴν δυνατὴ των ἐπιρροὴ γιὰ καλὸ χειροπιαστὰ αἰσθητὴ στὶς καθημερινὲς ἀσχολίες. Μεγάλη εἶναι ἡ ἀνάγκη γιὰ τὴν πιστὴ των ἐφαρμογὴ στὴν τωρινὴ σκηνὴ τῆς πρὸς τὰ ἔμπρος πορείας τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος, ὅταν τὰ πλήθη φαίνονται νὰ ὑποκύπτουν σὲ φόβο δεινῆς στερήσεως, ὡς ἂν τὸ κακὸ νὰ ἦταν ἕνας ἀναπόδραστος δεσπότης. Ὁ ἀντίδικος, φόβος, φεύγει πρὸ τῆς ἐνεργοῦ ἐκφράσεως τῆς πνευματικῆς ἀγάπης.

Οἱ ἄνθρωποι θὰ ἔπρεπε χαρούμενα καὶ παγκόσμια νὰ μαρτυροῦν γιὰ τὴ θαυμαστὴ φιλοστοργία τοῦ Θεοῦ, τὴν ἀπεριόριστη, τὴν ἀνεξάντλητη. Στοῦ Δρομο-δείκτου τὸ στάδιο τῆς φιλανθρώπου καὶ ἀποσιωμένης ὑπηρεσίας, τέτοια μαρτυρία φαίνεται πὼς εἶναι δρᾶσις ὑψίστης τάξεως. Τὰ ἔργα της περιλαμβάνουν τὴν ἄσκησι ἀδελφικῆς ἀγάπης ἀπὸ ὅλους πρὸς ὅλους. Στὴ δικὴ του πρᾶξι ὁ Διδάσκαλος δὲν ἀπέκλεισε κανένα πρόβλημα καὶ κανένα ἐπιδεκτικὸ διδασκαλίας πρόσωπο. Στέρησις, φόβος, ἁμαρτία, ἀρρώστεια, ἀνικανότης, καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ θάνατος, παράτησαν τὶς ψεύτικές των ἀξιώσεις παρουσίας καὶ δυνάμεως ὅταν ἀντιμετωπίσθηκαν ἀπὸ τὴν νόησι τοῦ Ναζωραίου περὶ τῆς πανταχοῦ παρουσίας καὶ παντοδυναμίας τῆς Ἀγάπης.

Ἕνα μεγάλο αἴσθημα εὐγνωμοσύνης γεμίζει τὴν συνείδησι ὅταν σκέπτεται κανεὶς γιὰ τὴν παγκόσμια ἀξία τοῦ θείου νόμου τῆς πνευματικῆς ἀγάπης. Παγκοσμιότητα σημαίνουν τὰ λόγια τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, "ἀπ' αὐτὸ θὰ γνωρίσουν ὅλοι ὅτι εἶσθε μαθηταί μου." Ὅσοδήποτε περίπλοκες καὶ ἂν φαίνονται αἱ σχέσεις ἔθνους πρὸς ἔθνος εἰς τὸ σύνολον, στὴν τελευταία ἀνάλυσι αὐτὲς αἱ σχέσεις ἀναλύονται σὲ ἀτομικὴ ἐπικοινωνία μεταξὺ ἀδελφοῦ καὶ ἀδελφοῦ. Ἀσφαλῶς, σὲ κανένα χρόνο, σὲ κανέναν τόπο, δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ λείπῃ ἡ εὐκαιρία γιὰ νὰ ἀσκῇ κανεὶς τὴν ἐντολὴ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, "Ἀγαπᾶτε ἀλλήλους."

Μιὰ ἀπάντησις ποὺ ἐδόθη ἀπὸ τὴν Mary Baker Eddy, τὴν Ἀνακαλύπτριαν καὶ Ἱδρύτριαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, σὲ μία ἐρώτησιςεχετικῶς μὲ τὴν ἔλευσι τῆς χιλιετηρίδος περιλαμβάνει αὐτὴ τὴ σωστὴ καὶ ἐμπνέουσα περικοπὴ (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 239) ('Η Πρώτη Ἐκκλησία τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Ἐπιστήμονος, καὶ Ἀνάμικτα, σελὶς 239): "'Η χιλιετηρὶς εἶναι μία κατάστασις καὶ σκηνὴ νοερᾶς προαγωγῆς, ποὺ ἐξακολουθεῖ ἀφ' ὅτου ποτὲ ὑπῆρξε χρόνος. Ἡ ὁρμή της, ἐπιταχυνθεῖσα μὲ τὴν ἔλευσιν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, εἶναι ἀξιοσημείωτη, καὶ θὰ αὐξάνῃ ἕως ὅτου ὅλοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι γνωρίσουν Ἐκεῖνον (τὴ θεία Ἀγάπη) ἀπὸ τὸν πιὸ μικρὸ ἕως τὸν πιὸ μεγάλο καὶ ἕνας Θεὸς καὶ ἡ ἀδελφωσύνη τοῦ ἀνθρώπου γνωρισθοῦν καὶ ἀναγνωρισθοῦν πέρα πέρα στὴ γῆ." Ἡ ὀργάνωσις τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης μὲ τὴν ποικίλη της δρᾶσι, εἶναι ἕνας παράγων μεγάλης σημασίας σ' αὐτὴ τὴν "κατάστασι καὶ σκηνὴ νοερᾶς προαγωγῆς," προάγουσα τὴν γνῶσι καὶ ἀναγνώρισι πέρα πέρα στὴ γῆ τοῦ "ἑνὸς Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀδελφωσύνης τοῦ ἀνθρώπου."

Τὰ περιοδικὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δημοσιεύουν τὰ χαρωπὰ νέα τῆς ὑπεροχῆς τοῦ καλοῦ καὶ τῆς πρακτικῆς ἀξίας τῆς χριστιανικῆς ἀδελφωσύνης. Ἐκεῖνοι ποὺ μὲ τὴν ἐργασία των συμβάλλουν εἰς τὴν ἔκδοσιν αὐτῶν τῶν περιοδικῶν, καὶ οἱ ἀτομικοὶ ἀναγνῶσται σὲ πλησίον καὶ μακρὰν χῶρες μετέχουν κατὰ ἕνα πρακτικὸν τρόπον στὴν ἐκτέλεσι τῆς ἐντολῆς τοῦ Κυρίου "ἀγαπᾶτε ἀλλήλους."

Αὐτὴ ἡ δρᾶσις τοῦ ναξαπλόνη κανεὶς καλὴ θέλησι μεταξὺ τῶν λαῶν τῆς γῆς τονίζεται ἀκόμη περισσότερο ἀπὸ τὰ ξενόγλωσσα περιοδικὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, καὶ ἀπὸ μεταφράσεις τῶν θρησκευτικῶν ἄρθρων στὴν σελίδα Home Forum τοῦ Christian Science Monitor (Μηνύτορος τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης). Ἀληθινά, ἡ γῆ περικυκλώνεται ἀπὸ τὴν πρακτικὴ ἐφαρμογὴ τῆς προτροπῆς, "'Αγαπᾶτε ἀλλήλους."

Πληροφορίες ποὺ ἀφοροῦν τὴν εἰς τὴν γλῶσσαν ταύτην ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Bleak of the Year

There is a time of subtle browns,
and grays
That run to silverings, and tremulous greens,
And russet tints, and ash-pale pools
of leaves;
Of ghostly mosses and elusive grass
That's neither lush nor dead; of
naked trees
Ineffably harmonious with the sky
That stretches vast and neutral, tone
on tone,
Not to be called a color, but a
thought.
To some this is a barren time, a sleep
Between the winter and the spell of
spring;
To me it is the heart's own time and
tide,
Being hidden from the heedless eye
that lusts
For flaring lights and sunset dyes,
yet charged
With secrets rare, and blendings into
dreams,
And ecstasies divine that shadow
forth
A mystery, the Selah of the soul.

—RICHARD BURTON, in "Collected Poems." (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

"Love one another"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE thirteenth chapter of St. John's Gospel records Christ Jesus' memorable words to his disciples: "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another. By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." Here Jesus three times voiced his terse and tender charge to "love one another." He gave it as "a new commandment": they must love as he, the Christly Exemplar, loved; and the love they manifested for one another would witness to their discipleship.

"A new commandment"! The Greek equivalent for "new" used here denotes especially "new in freshness" as distinct from "new in regard to age." The commandment is, indeed, as fresh today as when the loving Jesus, out of the fullness of his pure consecration, enjoined it upon his followers. Ever renewed, this command to love moment by moment makes its sacred demands upon the faithful obedience of all those who name the name of Christ.

To follow God's commands means to hold oneself open to His blessings. How we may attain to both obedience and blessings, Christian Science clearly points out in its elucidation of the spiritual meaning of the Bible. Jesus proved by demonstration that the spiritual way of loving is the living way, the way which leads to health, holiness, and immortality. When infinite Love is recognized as the creator, it becomes natural constantly to turn to Love in affectionate reliance. Love for one's brother men follows in normal sequence when, turning from the contemplation of man as material, thought becomes imbued with the truth of being, the truth of man's real status in the image and likeness of God.

The facts of true being, patiently and persistently held to, make their potent influence for good palpably felt in everyday affairs. Great is the need for the faithful application of them at the present stage of humanity's onward march, when multitudes appear to bow in fear of rampant lack, as if evil were an ineluctable despot. The adversary, fear, flees before the active expression of spiritual love.

Men should bear joyous universal witness to God's wondrous parental love, unbounded, inexhaustible. In the Way-shower's career of loving, consecrated service, such witnessing is seen to be activity of the highest order. Its tasks comprise the exercise of brotherly love by all toward all. In his own practice the Master excluded neither problem nor teachable person. Lack, fear, sin, disease, disablement, even death, gave up their false claims to presence and power when met with the Nazarene's understanding of Love's omnipresence and omnipotence.

A great sense of gratitude fills one's consciousness when thought dwells on the universal validity of God's law of spiritual love. Universality is implied in Jesus' words, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples." However intricate the relations of nation to nation may appear in the aggregate, in the last analysis these relations resolve themselves into individual intercommunication between brother and brother. Surely, at no time, in no place, can there be a lack of opportunity for practicing Christ's precept, "Love one another."

A reply made by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, to a question regarding the coming of the millennium contains this pertinent and inspiring passage (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 239): "The millennium is a state and stage of mental advancement, going on since ever time was. Its impetus, accelerated by the advent of Christian Science, is marked, and will increase till all men shall know Him (divine Love) from the least to the greatest, and one God and the brotherhood of man shall be known and acknowledged throughout the earth." The Christian Science organization, with its many activities, is a factor of great significance in this "state and stage of mental advancement," furthering the knowledge and acknowledgment throughout the earth of "one God and the brotherhood of man."

The Christian Science periodicals publish the glad tidings of the supremacy of good and the practical value of Christian brotherhood. The workers contributing to the production of these periodicals, and the individual readers in near-by or far-off lands, share in a practical manner in carrying out the Master's commandment to "love one another."

This activity of spreading good will among the peoples of the earth is further accentuated by the Christian Science foreign-language periodicals, and by translations of the religious articles on The Home Forum page of *The Christian Science Monitor*. Verily, the earth is being encircled by the practical application of the exhortation, "Love one another."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Lilli Lehmann, Bird Lover

Unquestionably my greatest success as an impresario was in securing the consent of Lilli Lehmann to make an address on bird protection in the museum's large lecture hall. At this time she was at the height of her fame as an interpreter of Wagnerian rôles; a splendid type of womanhood, as impressive off the stage as she was on it. I still shrink as I recall her tones when, on one occasion, she visited my office as we were unpacking a collection of birds from South America. Looking scornfully at the hundreds of specimens with which the room was littered she drew herself up and said, "And *this* is the way you conserve the birds!" It required an elaborate statement of the needs of science to explain how one could preach bird protection and, apparently, practice bird destruction. On our bird walks in Central Park I learned of Mme. Lehmann's love, not alone of birds to which, at her home near Berlin, she fed seven hundred pounds of food each winter, but of all animal life. As a vegetarian *she*, at least, practiced her principles. It remained to be seen how well she preached that on.

The announcement that on the afternoon of March 23, 1899, Lilli Lehmann would speak in the American Museum, filled the lecture hall with her admirers many of whom, it was interesting to observe, wore birds on their bonnets. The preliminaries having been disposed of, I called on the distinguished speaker of the day, when behold! this heroine of countless operatic performances had stage fright and refused to come to the platform! It was not the place for pleading and without further ado I read her address, "An Appeal to Women." Encouraged by the obviously genuine applause it aroused, Madam Lehmann said that she would try to speak, but in German. Her audience was now with her and, supported by the enthusiasm, she consented to repeat her appeal in English if, she added, "You will help me." Whenever she hesitated for a word, help came from every corner of the house, and, as the great singer revealed both the human and humane sides of her nature, what had threatened to be a failure became an overwhelming success.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, in "Autobiography of a Bird Lover." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Variations on a Winter Day

Andante

The gray smoke
From a farmhouse curling,
Drifts in the sky,
Blown by snowflakes whirling.

Andante Con Moto

A bird
That waited far too long,
Shatters
The air with plaintive song.

Vivace

How is it,
That my heart should be
More light than snow—
Upon this hawthorn tree?

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

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Financial: Market Quotations

All Groups Show Vigorous Upturn In Stock Prices

Heavy Trading in Rails and Steels—Demand for Specialties

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—The spring buying tide continued to sweep through the stock market today carrying a high grade of optimism on its crest.

With the exception of the alcohols and metals, equities pushed up 1 to 2 or more points, and the activity was at the rate of a 5,000,000-share day in the early hours. The ticker tape was frequently behind floor transactions.

Speculative enthusiasm seemingly ignored rumblings from Paris where French Government securities broke sharply. The franc on the New York foreign exchange market dropped .13 of a cent. The decline in both rentes and francs was attributed not so much to the drain of gold from the French bank as to political disturbances.

Utilities Speed Up

Utility shares put on a burst of speed and showed indications of trying to catch up with the other groups. American Telephone gained 4 points, while Consolidated Gas, Western Union, Public Service of New Jersey were up 1 to 2. Chain stores displayed renewed animation, as did farm company issues.

Most of the steels advanced a point or more. N. Y. Central, Santa Fe and Pennsylvania climbed 1 to 2. The aircrafts improved, but the motors were not unusually buoyant.

Stocks moved higher over a wide front with trading heavy in all categories. The ticker tape was late most of the day. Late advances ranged from 1 to around 3 points.

Although market commentators generally were bullish, there were some reactionaries who expressed the opinion that a correction was due soon if the technical position of stocks is to be maintained on a sound base.

Bonds Strong

With buying interest stimulated by the sharp rise in prices last week, bonds of virtually all classifications continued to push into new high territory today.

Issues in the lower price brackets, particularly those showing charges amply earned under estimates of current earnings, stepped ahead briskly during the early trading. U. S. Governments and some of the prime corporate loans showed a disposition to rest after the recent sharp upturn, although values clung closely to last week's peaks.

Traders again devoted considerable attention to the secondary rail group, and in the face of some realizing prompted by recent gains many advances ranging from fractions to 2 points were established. The loans of Chicago & North Western, Alleghany Corporation, Milwaukee, Delaware & Hudson, Great Northern, Erie, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, and Southern Pacific were among the best gainers.

Industrial bonds enjoyed a substantial following, particularly such issues as Warner Bros. 6s, which rose 2 points, and National Dairy Products 5½s up a point each, and Goodyear 5s, Armour & Co. 4½s, and Shell Union 5s, up major fractions.

Concern over France's fiscal position was reflected by another slump in that nation's dollar bonds. The balance of the foreign list was steady with prices showing little change from Saturday.

Behind the Tape

By **Humphrey B. Neill**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—The spark generated last week by Mr. Roosevelt when he set the dollar at a discount below 60 cents started a new impetus in the market which carried over into an exciting Monday.

With the universe, including this writer, looking for a reaction we, of course, do not get it. As I calculate market behavior we are now facing three or four interesting days. Stocks this morning jumped above their "crawling channel" the boundaries of which they have been huddled for three weeks.

In checking over some past similar instances I found that frequently when this has happened in so sudden a manner, within a day or two thereafter there was a back-slip in order to get a fresh start. Whether this will occur this time I have no idea. But if it does it would seem that any slip would be only in the nature of a fast shake-out which would not last long nor go to a depth of more than 5 per cent or so.

One of the disconcerting factors today was the weakness of the franc. What this portends is difficult to say. There has been not so much talk about France embargoing gold to this country that it would be any great surprise if it eventuates. On the other hand, I believe that it will be a shock, nevertheless.

Readers may have noticed that I seem to spend most of my allotted space from day to day in hunting for possible thin ice instead of looking for the sound patches. The reason is that the public generally seldom needs any stimulants to its optimism, but is prone to turn its back on pessimists.

I believe that in market affairs it may easily be proved that it is wiser to trust your pessimism and distrust your optimism and for that reason I stick to the thoughts here of pointing to possible troubles I see "behind the tape."

Sir Francis Bacon said somewhere "to doubt all before believing anything" which strikes me as a splendid market motto to have hanging in plain sight. When people in brokers' offices spend all their time looking for stocks that may be behind the market and never give a thought to those which are way ahead, it suggests to me that caution may not be a bad thing.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 5	Last Feb. 3
39¾	35	2.10	Abraham & Str	400	40¾	40¾	40¾	39¾
94½	78	7	Abraham & S pf	80	95	95	95	94½
11⅜	6¾	..	Adams Express	11500	11⅞	11¼	11¾	11¼
23½	21½	1	Adams Mills	9500	25⅝	23	24⅝	23
10⅝	7¾	..	Addressograph	1100	11¼	10½	11	10⅝
7⅞	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	1500	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	7¼
8⅝	6¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	1200	9¼	8⅝	9¼	8⅝
108¼	95½	3½	Air Reduction	1300	105¾	104½	105	103½
3	1⅛	..	Airway Elec App	500	3	3	3	3
23⅞	20¾	.80	Alaska-Juneau	9600	23	22¼	23¾	22⅝
5¼	4¾	..	Alleghany Corp	8500	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞
14	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	7200	14⅜	13⅞	14	13½
12⅜	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	1600	12½	11¾	13	11⅞
13	5⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	1100	13½	13⅜	13⅜	..
156½	144	6	Allied Chem	4200	157	155½	155½	154½
126	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	20½	20	20	3
22⅞	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	19200	23¼	22½	22⅝	22½
20	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
5¾	4	..	Amal Leather	500	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
50⅜	41½	2	Amerada	3600	50⅜	49½	50	49⅜
36	34½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	500	38	34	34½	34½
21⅛	14½	..	Am Bank Note	6800	23	21⅜	21⅞	21
45	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	130	45⅞	45	45	45
12⅝	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	11800	12⅜	11⅞	12	12⅛
64	58½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	150	64	63½	63½	63
37½	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	900	37⅜	37	37	37⅛
103½	94⅛	4	Am Can	7300	103¼	101½	102	100⅜
31½	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	15300	33⅛	32⅝	33¼	31½
52	28¼	..	Am Car & F pf	1300	56½	54	56½	52
12	6½	..	Am Chain	600	11	10⅜	10⅜	..
48	46¼	.25	Am Chicle	200	48¼	48¼	48¼	48½
30½	28	4	Am Coal	10	28	28	28	..
5¾	3⅜	..	Am Colortype	1400	6½	5⅞	6½	5¾
62⅜	51¼	..	Am Com Alcohol	2500	60¾	58⅜	59½	59¾
4	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	800	4½	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
10½	6	..	Am European	500	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
11¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	7300	12¾	11⅝	12½	11½
27	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	1100	28½	27	28¼	27
22	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	600	24¼	..	24¼	..
20¾	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	600	20⅜	20	20¼	20
10	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	1600	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10
39½	30⅜	..	Am Hide & L pf	1500	39½	39	39	38¼
9¾	6¼	..	Am Ice	1900	10	9⅝	10	9½
43½	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	300	45	43	43	43½
10¼	6⅝	..	Am International	3300	10⅜	9¾	10⅛	10
3	1⅜	..	Am La France	1300	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
36	20¼	..	Am Locomotive	13600	38⅛	36	38	36
66¾	50	..	Am Loco pf	1900	70	68	70	66¾
9¾	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	500	8½	8½	8½	8½
21⅞	18	..	Am Metal	3800	22⅜	21⅞	22	21½
29	21	1½	Am News	200	29⅜	29	29	28½
10	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	9600	11	10¼	10⅞	9⅞
27¼	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1800	28⅝	27	28⅜	27
23	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	600	24⅝	23	24½	23
17⅜	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	7800	17⅞	17	17½	17
26½	13⅞	..	Am Rolling Mill	44600	27⅞	26⅜	27½	26½
45¾	36	3	Am Safety Razor	700	46½	46	46½	45
5⅞	3¼	..	Am Seating	500	5¾	5¼	5¾	5⅜
2¼	1	..	Am Ship & Com	900	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
29	14¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	27½	27½	27½	27¼
46⅞	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	17300	46¼	44¾	46	45¼
106	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	500	101	100	101	..
82	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	80	79	80	..
25½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	15200	26½	25⅛	26⅛	25¼
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	110	79½	79½	79½	79½
42	37	2½	Am Stores	1300	43½	42½	43¾	42
60¼	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	4500	60¾	59¾	60	59¾
121⅜	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	10600	124	120⅝	123½	120
10¾	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
20	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	200	16¾	15¾	15½	17
25	26¾	1	Am Wat W & E	6900	25⅞	25	25½	24¾
76	69½	6	Am Wat 1pf	400	80	80	80	..
16½	14⅜	..	Am Woolen	23800	17½	16¼	16¼	16⅜
80	61⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	8200	83	80⅝	83	79¾
3¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	2¾	2¾	2⅝	..
14⅞	5¼	..	Am Whit Pap pf	300	12	11	12	..
8½	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1100	8⅜	8	8⅜	8
48¾	37½	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	50	50	50	48½
17¾	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	27500	17⅝	17	17⅛	17½
24⅝	18	.60	Anchor Cap	500	24	23¼	24	..
11½	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	12	12	12	11½
88½	86¾	6½	Anchor Cap pf	200	87	84	87	86
7½	7½	..	Andes Copper	100	7½	7½	7½	..
7	5	..	A P W Paper	500	7¼	7	7	..
31½	27½	1	Archer Daniels	500	31⅞	31	31⅝	31
87	76¾	7	Armour Del pf	100	85	85	85	85
6¼	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	9500	6¼	5⅝	6	5¾
3¼	2⅛	..	Armour Ill B	1300	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞
63⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	21100	62¾	59⅝	60	58½
7¼	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	15900	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	7¼
2⅜	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
17⅜	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	2900	17⅜	16	17	17
55	50	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	58	58	58	..
35½	29½	.50	Asso Oil	100	35½	35	35½	35
72¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	1400	73¼	72⅛	73¼	72⅝
79¼	70½	3.30	Atchison pf	800	80½	79½	79½	79
51	39	..	Atl Coast Line	3600	52⅜	05⅜	51⅞	49⅞
34⅞	28¼	1	Atl Refining	9500	35½	34½	35	34¼
45½	35¾	..	Atlas Powder	200	45	44	44	44½
91	85	.6	Atlas Powder pf	30	93	92½	92½	90
11½	7½	..	Atlas Tack	500	10½	10½	10¼	10
56¼	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	17400	57	55½	56¾	54½
9.@	7	..	Austin Nichols	400	9½	9¾	9½	9¼
10⅜	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	12600	10¼	9¾	10	9½
			—B—					
15½	4	..	Baldwin Loco	101400	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	15
52	35	..	Boldwin Loco pf	3500	54	52½	54	52
33½	29¼	..	Balt & Ohio	15300	34½	34	34	33⅜
36⅞	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1800	37	36½	37	36⅞
91	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	30	91	91	91	..
46½	39½	2	Bangor & Aroos	1100	45¼	45	45	44⅞
6¼	3	..	Barker Bros	1200	6½	6	6	6½
31	16½	..	Barker Bros pf	200	33	31½	33	30½
10	7¼	..	Barnsdall A	14300	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
17½	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	1400	18	17½	17¾	17
79	79	7	Beatrice Cr pf	400	80	79	80	..
12⅜	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	2500	12	11¼	12	11⅛
14½	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	500	13½	12¾	13¼	..
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	17800	23¾	22¾	22¾	22½
32	22½	..	Best & Co	1400	31½	30⅜	31	31
38⅜	34⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	16500	49¼	48⅜	48⅝	47¼
81⅝	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	900	80	77⅞	79¾	76½
39¾	27	..	Bigelow Sanford	200	40	38½	38½	39¾
15⅞	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	1400	16⅛	15⅜	15¾	15⅝
20	19⅞	..	Bloomingdale	440	22	20½	22	20
88	86	7	Bloomingdale pf	50	90	88	90	..
50½	50	..	Blumenthal pf	200	50	50	50	..
68¾	55	2	Bohn Alum & Br	6600	63½	60½	60¼	63½
27¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	6900	27⅜	26¼	27½	26⅝
28	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	8500	28⅝	28¼	28½	28
19⅛	18½	..	Boston & Maine	700	19½	18½	19½	18¾
2½	..	..	Botany Mills A pf	1900	..	..	2½	2½
18	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	22600	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17½
34⅝	31½	..	Brooklyn Man T	3900	34¼	33⅜	33⅞	34
87	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	83½	83½	83½	..
6¼	4⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	6½	6½	6½	..
43¾	41	6	Brooklyn U gas	300	45	44	45	43¾
75¾	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	79	76	78½	75
60½	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	500	60⅞	60¾	60⅞	60½
10⅜	7	..	Brunswick Balke	700	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛	9
9¾	6¾	..	Bucyrus Erie	1700	9⅞	9	9½	8¾
75	65½	2	Bucyrus E cv pf	10	70	70	70	..
14½	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1000	14⅛	13½	13⅞	..
7⅜	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	2800	7½	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞
36	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	250	34	32⅛	33⅝	33
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	3600	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
15⅝	7¾	..	Bullard	8000	15⅛	14½	14½	14⅜
4⅜	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	500	4¾	4	4¾	4⅜
12	4	..	Burns Bros pf	80	12	9	12	9¾
19⅜	15	.40	Burroughs Add	6400	19½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
3⅜	2⅛	..	BushTerminal	400	3¼	3	3¼	..
11	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cts	20	11	11	11	..
2⅞	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	800	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
1⅝	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
4¾	2¼	..	Butterick	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
317	217½	..	Byers	6200	317	31	313	304
60	47¼	..	Byers pf	40	57¼	57½	57½	60
			—C—					
27¼	18¾	..	Calif Packing	500	27¼	26⅜	27¼	25⅝
1⅝	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	300	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
14	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	2100	14	13¼	14	13½
6¼	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	1800	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
29½	24¼	1	Canada Dry	2200	28¾	28	28	28¾
17	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	8200	17	16⅜	16⅞	16¾
32½	28½	1¶	Cannon Mills	700	32	31½	32	32½
8⅞	5⅝	..	Capital Admin	400	9	9	9	8⅝
31½	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	130	31½	31	31½	31
85⅜	65⅝	..	Case Thresh	8500	85⅜	82¾	84½	82¾
82½	68	4	Case Thresh pf	100	82½	80½	80½	..
22¼	23½	..	Caterpillar Trac	2400	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	30½
2⅝	1¼	..	Celotex vtc	1002	2½	2¼	2½	2
44¾	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	6200	44⅞	41⅜	44½	42
3½	2¼	..	Celotex Co	200	3½	3	3	3
9¼	6⅛	..	Celotex Co pf	30	9	9	9	8½
32	28	1½	Central Aguirre	2400	32½	31½	32¼	31¼
92	70	..	Central RR of NJ	300	90	90	90	91
10½	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	400	10½	9⅞	9⅞	10½
36⅜	32⅜	..	Cerro de Pasco	4500	36½	35⅝	36	35½
46	25	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1600	46	45	45⅝	44¾
46½	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	5400	46⅛	45⅞	46	45⅞
4	2⅜	..	Chi & E Ill	200	4	4	4	..
4½	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	500	4½	4¼	4½	4½
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	1500	5½	5¼	5⅜	5¼
11¼	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1900	11¼	10½	10⅝	10⅝
8¼	4½	..	Chi Mil & St P	4500	8¼	8	8⅛	8⅛
13⅝	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	30600	13¾	12½	13⅛	12½
15	6⅜	..	Chi & N'western	32700	15	14¼	14⅜	13¾
25¾	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	3700	25¾	24⅞	24	24
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1200	9¾	9⅜	9½	9⅜
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1000	21⅞	21	21¾	21
11	10	..	Chi S&P Min & Opf	60	11	10	11	..
5¾	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1000	5⅞	5	5⅞	5½
7⅞	3½	..	Chi RI & P6%	700	7⅜	7½	7¾	7½
9½	4⅜	..	Chi RI & P 7%	700	9½	9	9½	8⅝
13½	11¾	..	Chi Yellow Cab	200	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
30⅜	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	6400	30⅜	28⅜	29¾	27½
10½	6	..	Childs Company	3200	9⅜	9	9⅝	8⅞
16½	13	..	Chile Copper	70	16½	15	16½	16⅜
59¾	49⅞	2	Chrysler	98700	59¾	58	58⅝	58⅞
25½	20½	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	23	23	23	23
18⅝	6⅞	6½	City Ice & F pf	120	18⅝	18	18	18⅝
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	1400	1½	1	1½	1
1¾	⅞	..	City Stores	1800	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5½	3¾	..	City Stores A	400	6½	5½	5¾	5
3¾	2	..	City Stores A vtc	100	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
14	8¾	.25e	Clark Equipment	1300	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¼
39½	28	1	Cluett ePabody	1100	39½	39	39	38⅞
14¾	9⅝	..	Colgate-Palm-P	6000	14⅜	13⅜	14¼	13½
26	18	..	Collins & Aikman	15100	28	25	27⅝	25¼
9	8	..	Colonial Oil 300	9	9	9	9	..
8½	3⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1500	8½	7⅝	8	6⅜
27½	10½	..	Colo F & I pf	340	27½	25	27½	23
40⅝	27	..	Colo & Southern	70	38	35⅞	38	38
33	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	200	33	31	31	32
18⅜	11½	.50a	Columbia Gas	19600	18⅜	17	17⅜	16½
73½	52	6	Columbia G pf A	500	73½	72½	73½	73
62	41	5	Columbia & pf B	100	62	60	62	..
27¼	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	3400	27½	26¼	26½	26½
70¾	58	2	Columbian Carb	1000	70¾	68	69¾	68
26⅝	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	4200	26⅝	25¼	26⅝	24⅝
25¼	23½	1⅜	Comm Cr 7% pf	140	25¼	25	25¼	..
95	84½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	95	95	95	94½
27	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	40	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	..
51½	39¼	2	Comm Inv Tr	6500	51	49¾	50¼	48⅝
101	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	700	101	99¾	101½	100⅞
36⅞	30½	.60	Comm Solvents	25800	35⅝	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜
3½	1¾	..	Comwith & So	9000	3	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝
41	21½	6	Comwith &S 6pf	2000	38⅝	37	37½	36½
10½	7¼	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
29⅞	23	1	Congoleum Nairn	9200	29⅞	28⅜	29⅞	28¾
5	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	3500	5	4¼	4¼	4¾
15½	10⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	9500	15½	14⅜	14⅜	15
46⅞	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	14600	46⅞	45½	45½	44⅝
91⅞	82	5	Consol Gas pf	1100	91⅞	90⅝	91½	90½
4	2½	..	Consol Laundries	400	3¼	3¼	3¾	3
14½	9¾	..	Consol Oil	67800	14½	13⅜	13½	13⅞
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	6200	6¾	6½	6½	5¾
1⅞	⅞	..	Consol Textile	1800	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
8½	6½	..	Container A	1400	8¼	8	8¼	7½
3	2⅜	..	Container B	2400	3	2¾	3	2⅞
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	2400	14½	13	13⅜	12⅝
2¼	1	..	Cont Baking B	3700	2¼	2	2⅛	2
63	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	62½	62½	62½	..
81	75	2½	Cont Can	3800	78⅝	78	79	77⅞
11⅝	7⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	800	11⅝	11½	11½	11½
34⅞	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	1200	34⅞	34	34¼	33¾
2¼	1⅜	..	Cont Motors	3400	2½	2	2⅛	2⅛
20¾	16¼	..	Cont Oil	8900	20¾	20¼	20⅝	20¼

1934 High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 5	Last Feb. 3
84½	72¼	3	Corn Products	1500	81½	79	79	80½
140	135	7	Corn Prod pf	30	137	137	137	..
9⅝	3¾	..	Coty	20400	9⅝	8½	9	8¼
35	28	21	Cream of Wheat	8900	34½	34⅛	34½	34¼
14½	8	..	Crosley Radio	700	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
36⅛	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1500	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅞
38⅜	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	38⅝	38½	38	..
6⅛	3⅝	..	Crown Wheelerback	3900	6	5½	5⅞	5½
31	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	800	31	29¾	31	28⅛
62¼	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	400	62¼	62	62¼	61½
2½	1	..	Cuba Co	3500	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅜
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Dy pf	10	9½	9½	9½	9⅛
9⅛	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	18600	9⅜	8⅝	8⅜	9
45½	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	80	44⅞	42	42	44⅛
48	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	700	48	47	48	46
21¾	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	1800	21½	21⅛	21¼	21
62	43⅛	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	800	62	61	61	62
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	75700	4⅞	4⅛	4¾	4⅝
10¾	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	12200	10½	9⅝	10	9¾
19	11	..	Cutler Hammer	600	19	17⅝	18	17¼
			—D—					
8¼	6	..	Davega St	200	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8
15½	11¼	..	Deere & Co pf	400	15¼	15	15⅛	15
34½	26⅛	..	Deere & Co	9200	33½	32⅜	32⅝	33¼
73⅝	53	..	Del & Hudson	4500	73⅜	71⅝	72	71½
33⅝	22½	..	Del Lack & W	14600	33⅝	32⅜	33¼	32½
11⅝	5⅜	..	Denver R G pf	1400	11⅝	9⅝	11⅜	9⅝
78⅜	63½	4	Detroit Edison	500	78⅝	75½	78⅛	74½
15¼	10½	..	Detroit & M pf	10	12	12	12	..
49½	29	..	Devoe & Ray A	1200	49½	47

Financial: News and Comment

Industry Joining Hands Amicably With Government

Leaders Get on Bandwagon as Business Rises—See Mighty Spring Boom

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—President Roosevelt's devaluation policy by the hyper-conservative National Association of Manufacturers is today regarded in Washington as a keynote for American business. The country's industrial machine, it is felt, is now behind the Administration's policy and is pushing forward all the natural and seasonal forces of recovery, combined with the vast range of governmental effort, toward a mighty spring boom.

Of the consequences of devaluation upon the world situation, there is less certainty. Inconsistent and confused factors still becloud the scene, not the least of which is the erratically fluctuating dollar in relation to gold and non-gold currencies alike. It is still far from being a 59.06-cent dollar in relation to any other currency, and the tide of gold across the Atlantic toward New York continues at accelerating pace.

The $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund is still inactive, awaiting proffers of gold from importing commercial banks. There is no sign of the fund entering the field of direct foreign-exchange purchases, which would be the signal for governmental rivalry.

See No Currency War

To date, despite all the world tumult in money markets, the effects have been relatively minor, in the view of experts here, and it is denied that anything resembling a currency war is taking place.

The flow of gold is not regarded as serious enough to tear down European reserves, and should that danger point be approached, it is expected that embargoes will put a speedy stop to the wash-out. But this stage will be reached, it is concluded, only when the $2,000,000,000 fund is thrown into sizable purchases and of that there is no indication.

The manufacturers' symposium, they declare, "indicated a definite feeling that business is on the upturn and that stabilization has given industrialists new confidence for long-term commitments."

Mr. Clinton L. Bardo, president of the association, also president of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, says, "Clarification of the Administration's money policy has improved business sentiment, stimulated confidence in the credit position of the Government and made possible industrial commitments for the future with a reasonable degree of safety. As a result, there is in prospect during the next few months, a broad expansion in trade volumes, a stepping up in both the rate and degree of business activity and an increase in commodity prices."

Approve President's Course

Effects of "currency stabilization" on the capital goods industries are most keenly anticipated. This, the key and low-spot in the industrial structure, is discussed by Mr. Guy A. Wainwright, president of the Diamond Chain & Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, who says, "Those whose fortunes are linked with the capital goods industries have been greatly disappointed to observe that our sales have not increased in the past few months, while general production figures and business indices were improving. We do have confidence in the immediate future, however, and we feel certain that currency stabilization will release a demand for capital goods which has been held in check by fear of the future course of the dollar."

Prominent industrialists testified to evidences of sharp upturn in all branches of business. Among the hopeful causes listed were "crystallization of the changed rules of the business game"; "that the President has shown indications of calling trained industrial and banking leadership to his aid"; "his better understanding of the business problems"; "his elimination of the national committeemen from important positions in government and his efforts to eliminate graft in the expenditures of public funds."

Band Wagon Starts

F. W. Lovejoy, vice-president of Eastman Kodak Company, says that the automotive expansion, more lenient lending policies of commercial banks, improvement in the bond market, and increased bank reserves should lead to an expansion of credit, increased production and higher prices. He adds, "Later in the year there may be a period of uncertainty, when government expenditures are tapered off. The initial impetus given to business by the huge expenditures now being made, should, in connection with other factors, have a cumulative effect and prevent a serious shock to business when these governmental expenditures are discontinued."

Opposition to the NRA, to great budget expenditures, and to labor's demand for a 30-hour week was freely expressed, mingled with the anticipations of immediate recovery ahead.

Altogether the stand taken by heavy manufacturers of the United States indicates a desire to start the band-wagon moving fast. Similar expressions and prophecies have been heard before. But Washington now thinks that all the various horses — government policy, heavy industry, commerce, monetary manipulation—are hitched to the wagon in the same direction, and that if it ever will move the spring of 1934 is the time.

Mexico Ships Silver And Gold to U. S. and England

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Feb. 5 (By U. P.)—The steamer Orizaba sailed for New York Feb. 1 with six tons of silver. The vessel also carried one ton of gold for London.

Alfonso Craviото, new Mexican Ambassador to Cuba, was a passenger.

Coördinating Stabilization Funds Necessary, Says Stamp

British Economist Sees Menace to Recovery Unless U. S. Authorities Get Together With English Experts—Thinks Securities Act Too Strict

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Sir Josiah Stamp warned yesterday that unless the operations of the British and United States stabilization funds are coördinated they will be a menace rather than an aid to recovery.

The prominent British economist, in a broadcast from London, also expressed the hope that the United States "will not attempt to have too great central authority in finance and banking, but will use the Federal Reserve System even more than in the past.

"The idea that you are getting a sort of sinking fund for a currency war from your profit on revaluation," he said, "strikes me as an attempt to control fundamental movements and to do so in the worse way.

"In all our different countries we are beginning to get some kind of domestic revival of trade and confidence, and we are all right in attending to these home questions first. The time has now arrived when we should try to make international trade join in the upswing, and the effect will be cumulative.

"If we continue working blindly at cross purposes with these exchange equalization accounts, we shall not achieve the object but simply cancel each other out and leave the trade worse off."

Purpose of Big Fund

"I am astonished that so much attention is paid on your side to our exchange equalization account," he said on the same subject, "for as much appears in your papers in a single week as we get in six months on this subject. The average citizen here is barely aware of its existence, but I strongly suspect that a very large part of the £350,000,000 sterling nominally set aside for this purpose has never in fact been called upon.

"The purpose of the account is to help flatten out erratic, rapid variations in the foreign exchanges between sterling and all the others and so to make international trade more stable, but it is certainly not to hold the exchange at any fixed, unnatural point. The man engaged in foreign trade wants to have some fair idea of what the proceeds in his currency are going to be when the price in the foreign currency is turned back to his own. He may be protected from short-term fluctuations but not from the fundamental ones."

Sir Josiah issued some advice in conclusion, after expressing the hope he would not be thought "either impudent or presumptuous":

Securities Act Too Strict

"I think your Securities Act, while excellent in intention, goes too far and is not really workable. It does not merely punish the financiers of New York; it stops construction and employment in the Middle West. I hope you will soon mend it.

"I hope you will for a short time encourage prices and profits to rise faster than wages.

"I hope you will not attempt to have too great central authority in finance and banking, but will use the Federal Reserve System even more than in the past.

"I hope that you do not oscillate between a fixed parity for the dollar and a commodity dollar.

"I hope that you will encourage imports all you can as a creditor country and help the gold standard to work properly.

"I hope you will realize that debts not paid in goods and services are the worst kind of boomerangs.

"I hope you will strike a happy balance between the dividing principle of the Sherman antitrust laws and the combining principle of the codes."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wall Street had a dramatic week. Stocks made the front pages. The bond market continued its spectacular runup, with record volume, in many departments. A Treasury offering of $1,000,000,000 was heavily oversubscribed, and at the end of the week those who could get cargo space, chiefly big banks, were making the neatest and quickest profit on gold shipments known to the present generation.

Wall Street considered the Gold Exchange Act as only in part responsible for the tremendous activity in the stock and the bond markets. Business news, in the shape of unexpectedly good earnings statements, better steel trade reports, the excellent earnings prospects of the rails, and good retail trade reports, were major bullish influences. As the week closes the Street is "so bullish it can't see straight."

That Gold Profit

Contrary to the general public supposition, the most bullish implications of the Gold Exchange Act were not thought to be in the raising of commodity prices but in the improvement of Treasury credit. A vastly improved prospect for the United States Treasury was foreseen as a result of the taking over by the Government of the large gold profit on devaluation. The subordination of reserve policy to Treasury policy, as indication of rosier future prospects for speculation and business activity, was an academic bullish conclusion, but a more immediately favorable consequence of devaluation is expected to be a huge increase in member bank reserves.

It is dangerous to draw conclusions, from fundamental financial changes, as to any automatic effect on market sentiment in the nature of "cause and effect." A classic example of the dangers in oversimplified cause-and-effect reasoning is Wall Street's "response" to dollar fluctuations on the foreign exchange. Last year the rise of sterling and franc quotations was loosely thought of as having "caused" the rise in stock prices and in business activity. This spring, however, stock and bond prices and business activity are rising while the pound is falling and the franc is expected at any moment to have a sharp and permanent fall. If knowledge of changes in business sentiment could be easily formulated in simple terms of cause and effect, financial ventures of all kinds would be infinitely simplified. Anybody could trade on the stock market. The real steam behind the rising markets was thought by more conservative opinion in the Street to be, not the money news, but the prospects of larger earnings from a spontaneous or natural increase in business activity.

Will France Default

The strength of the dollar on the foreign exchanges, in the face of the high price of $35.00 placed by the Treasury on gold, was not surprising to the financial district here. The trade value of the dollor, in sterling and francs, is considered much higher than that indicated by a $35.00 price for gold, and general expectation is that the pound will drop to its former parity of $4.86 and that the Bank of France will have to suspend gold payments and let the franc also drop. As long as these two currencies hold up it is expected that substantial profits will be available from shipment of gold to the United States.

The speculative fraternity is now pondering the probable effect upon the American stock market of the confidently expected suspension of the gold standard by France. This uncertainty is another clear example of the lack of reliance, in the Street, on any easy cause-and-effect conclusions. Some say the resulting fall of the franc will hamper our export trade. Others point out that French default will hasten general reëstablishment of the gold standard and of international currency stability. The general conclusion seems to be that the market will interpret the news in accordance with its own state of mind, and the undertone of intense confidence in the Street means that this interpretation may be very favorable to stock prices.

Treasury Status Favorable

The condition of the United States Treasury is viewed with great pleasure in the Street. January's deficit fell considerably short of the billion-a-month rate anticipated in the President's budget. The devaluation profits boosted the Treasury's general balance from about $1,540,000,000 to over $4,430,000,000 on Feb. 2. This is ample to handle all the maturities which fall due between now and June 30, including the Fourth Liberty bonds called last October, due April 15, and not exchanged. It is now realized that the Treasury can buy gold with its Exchange Depreciation Fund indefinitely and still have its $2,000,000,000 fund intact, and it is confidently expected that the major operations of this fund will be in Government bonds.

Not much stock is taken in the talk of an exchange agreement with England for a joint return to the gold standard. The more realistic minds in the Street hardly expect, in fact, that the world will ever actually return to the operation of an international gold standard, such as prevailed through the nineteenth century and the first third of the twentieth. The time will never be "opportune," it is thought.

Commodity Price Factor

The Street has little confidence in the prospects for another sharp rise in commodity prices. It believes that inventory positions are not now favorable, that the Administration is now taking a more realistic price policy and that consumers' protests would be too vociferous politically and too effective commercially to permit prices to rise sharply this year.

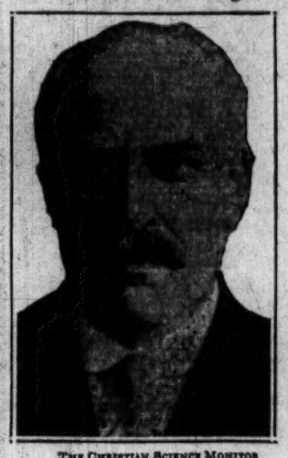
Sentiment in the Street is in general almost incredibly bullish. The Street expects the current rally in stock prices to go very much higher, and the current vigor of the business recovery to produce a remarkable acceleration of business by summer. The recent changes in the monetary and reserve credit situation, resulting from a capitalization of gold at higher values, are not expected to produce this improvement. They are expected to permit it. Present political sentiment, as expressed in the Gold Act, and the heavy expenditures of the Government, is expected to permit no obstruction to the current recovery. Credit control will be in abeyance. And the present recovery is sounder than last spring's, in that it depends upon no general price rise, and is not likely to destroy itself by the internal maladjustments which swift price rises lead to.

Inflation Factor Recedes

It is believed that basic money matters have passed their zenith as market factors. The discussion of money matters is likely to become more and more academic, and the market is no longer likely to be continually preoccupied with guesses about the next money move from Washington. What will take the place of "inflation," as a predominating market influence, the Street is still trying to guess.

The Street has lost its fears of repressive or obstructive legislation about the exchanges during this session of Congress. It was much impressed with the restraint in the recommendations of the so-called Dickinson report on regulation of security exchanges, and the legislation to follow it is expected to be equally restrained.

Discusses Exchange



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sir Josiah Stamp

British Economist.

Italy Undertakes Record-Breaking Conversion Plan

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Feb. 5—The biggest financial operation ever attempted in this country, which if successful will reduce yearly interest charge by 900,000,000 lira, is being undertaken today when the whole stock of 61,393,000,000 lira of 5 per cent consols are to be converted into 3½ per cent stock to be amortized within 42 years by annual drawings, beginning in 1937.

This huge amount is not repayable until the end of 1936, but the Government, wishing to readjust without delay the Italian monetary conditions to those prevailing in world markets, has decided upon a voluntary conversion scheme comparable to the recent British and French operations. Holders of convertible stock who prefer reimbursement, must notify the Bank of Italy and at the same time deposit their stocks. For those hoping for conversion, however, the Government offers attractive premiums; namely 49 premiums of 10,000,000 lira for every 1,000,000,000 lira converted.

There is considerable speculation regarding the motive which has induced the Fascist Government to undertake this conversion scheme three years before maturity and so soon after the stabilization of the dollar. Banking circles think that if this operation is successful the Government will turn its attention to the problem of the lira. The Government had promised the stabilization of the lira at 19 to the dollar carried out in December, 1927, was definitive and it is expected that this promise will be maintained. However, since Great Britain and the United States went off the gold standard, the ratio established between those two countries and the lira has been broken and it is now considered likely that Mussolini will attempt in the near future to restore the ratio fixed six years ago by bringing the value of the lira vis-à-vis the dollar and sterling to that established when the lira was stabilized.

American Dollar Remains at $4.93 To English Pound

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—While gold soared to a new record of 140s. a fine ounce—$34.51 on the basis of a pound at $4.93—the United States dollar took a rest today, fluctuating narrowly on strong contract movements and closed at $4.93 to the pound as compared with Saturday's last quotation of $4.93½.

The rate hovered around $4.93 throughout the morning, with operators disinclined to take fresh risks pending another American currency move.

In the afternoon, offerings in connection with today's gold purchases weakened the rate to $4.95 but renewed buying helped the recovery.

The French franc attracted the most attention of the day, weakening two francs to the pound to a quotation of 79.87 to the pound and closing at 79.83 as compared with Saturday's close of 77.72.

It was beaten down by general sales prompted by the French political position and talk of the possibility that France might leave the gold standard.

The gold market was extremely active and so keen was the demand for the £1,500,000 worth of gold available that the price jumped to a record and the available supply was bought at the price, reportedly for America.

It appears that speculators and others now are bringing out the supplies they had purchased for hoarding with a good profit.

PARIS, Feb. 5 (AP)—The United States dollar jumped up 45 centimes on the foreign exchange market today to close at 16.17 francs (6.18 cents to the franc) in comparison with Saturday's closing quotation of 15.72 francs (6.36 cents to the franc).

The dollar opened today at 15.85 francs (6.31 cents to the franc.)

The Bourse was tense as French issues, particularly Government bonds dropped sharply.

The weakening of the franc was attributed to a rush of traders who, apprehensive of political troubles in France, were anxious to sell their francs.

BERLIN, Feb. 5 (AP)—The United States dollar was quoted at 2.635 marks (38.33 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with 2.60 marks (33.46 cents to the mark) on Saturday.

CAPE TOWN, S. Af., Feb. 5 (AP)—An excited and noisy crowd of traders thronged the Rand Market Exchange today as a result of a spurt in the gold price.

Well-known shares made substantial advances.

Increase in Auto Sales by 33 P. C. In 1934 Forecast

Output of 2,600,000 Cars Seen by Service—Expect Small Price Rise

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Although estimating a potential market of 11,015,000 automobiles in 1934 the Alexander Hamilton Institute, according to its current bulletin, does not look for actual car sales to go beyond the 2,600,000 mark in 1934. Says the institute:

"There is a potential market in the United States for an output of 11,015,000 automobiles in 1934. This is a conservative figure since it would take that number to restore the quantity and the condition of the nation's automotive equipment to the pre-depression status.

"Restoration of the 1929 figure of 4.59 persons for each car registered in the United States would call for the registration of 27,574,000 cars in 1934 since the population this year will amount to 126,564,000 persons. The replacement of every car over seven years old as was required before the depression to keep automotive equipment in a satisfactory condition would result in the scrapping of 6,844,000 cars in 1934. This would leave a balance of only 16,559,000 old cars available for use. A registration of 27,574,000 automobiles in 1934 would thus necessitate an output this year of 11,015,000 cars.

"Actual sales of automobiles in the United States in 1934 will fall far below the potential demand because of an insufficiency of purchasing power.

Bigger National Income

"Purchasing power depends upon three factors: the amount of the national income available for the purchase of automobiles, and the automobile price level. The present outlook is that the national income in 1934 will be nearly 20 per cent larger than in 1933. Since an increase in income means an increase in the proportion of the income that can be spent on automobiles, the prospect is that the money available for automobile purchases in 1934 will be 40 per cent higher than in 1933.

"The number of automobiles which this money will buy in 1934 will depend upon the price level. If prices are raised, the increase over 1933 in the number of cars sold will be less than 40 per cent whereas if prices are lowered, the increase will be more than 40 per cent.

"The prospect is that the automobile price level in 1934 will be somewhat higher than in 1933 due to the increase in manufacturing costs.

Small Price Rise Expected

"On the basis of a 5 per cent increase in automobile prices and an increase of 40 per cent in the amount of money available for automobile purchases, domestic sales of automobiles in the United States in 1934 should total 2,400,000 cars as compared with 1,805,000 in 1933, a gain of 33.2 per cent. Exports should also be higher than last year. If exports show the same increase as estimated for domestic sales, exports will amount to approximately 200,000 cars as against 154,000 last year. The total output of automobiles in the United States in 1934 will thus amount to 2,600,000 as against 1,959,000 in 1933, 1,371,000 at the depression's low in 1932 and 5,358,000 at the record high in 1929.

"Domestic sales of 2,400,000 automobiles in 1934, however, will not be sufficient to replace all the cars over eight years old, the average length of an antomobile's life last year. On the basis of an eight year life, the 3,909,000 automobiles sold in the domestic market in 1926 will be in need of replacement in 1934, or 1,509,000 cars in excess of the estimated domestic sales of 2,400,000 cars."

Rising Business Tendency Indicated

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Statistics appearing last week indicated a rising business tendency, but at a rate slightly less than seasonal, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power producton, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for season variation—this is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carlds	Elec	Steel	Comb
Latest week	69.6	100.7	41.9	67.7
Previous week	60.7	101.3	41.9	68.0
Month ago	66.8	104.4	42.8	71.3
Year ago	50.9	91.9	21.7	54.7
1933 high	63.7	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.5

(1928 weekly average equals 100.)

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Guaranty Trust to Handle Dutch East Indies Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

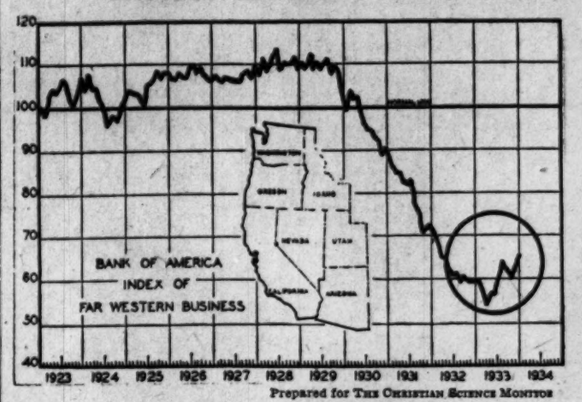
NEW YORK, Feb. 5 Guaranty Trust Company of New York has just announced that it will be the exclusive agent in this country for the Dutch Colonial Government to handle the conversion of the Dutch East Indies Dollar Loans, of which there are outstanding $122,535,000. There are four issues, namely:

Twenty-five year external 6 per cent gold bonds due Jan. 1, 1947; forty-year external sinking fund 6 per cent gold bonds due March 1, 1962; thirty-year external sinking fund 5½ per cent gold bonds due March 1, 1953, and thirty-year external sinking fund 5½ gold bonds due Nov. 1, 1953.

According to the bill recently introduced in the Dutch Parliament, the holder of every $1000 bond, irrespective of the issue, will be entitled to new internal 4 per cent guilder bonds of Dutch East Indies, guaranteed by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, redeemable in 40 years, in the amount of 2500 guilders face amount.

The trust company is authorized to take in bonds only up to the close of business Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Business Outlook Decidedly Better in Far West States



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS REFLECTED by the Bank of America Index, the business outlook in the Pacific coast and Rocky Mountain states is decidedly brighter. Through most of 1933 the index registered "somewhere in the fifties."

In December, however, the number climbed to 64.7 (preliminary), the most favorable index number in the last 20 months, and more than a 10-point gain over the all-time depression low of 53.8 last March.

The index is based on three factors—carloadings, electric power production and bank debits—weighted and adjusted for seasonal variation and trend.

Two Big Canadian Stock Exchanges Are Merged Today

TORONTO, Feb. 5 (AP)—Canada's largest industrial stock exchange merged today with the foremost market for mining shares in the world.

The union, established as the Toronto Stock Exchange, takes rank as the second biggest share market in North America. Only New York, with its 655,000,000 shares turnover, surpassed combined sales of 268,000,000 shares on the old Toronto Stock Exchange and the Standard Stock and Mining in 1933.

Simplification of trading will be one immediate result of the merger. Plans call for a new building to house combined trading in industrials and issues now listed on the 80-foot mining board.

The new organization has 113 members, 62 from the original stock exchange and 51 from the Standard. It will be managed by a committee of eight members, four from each exchange, including Harold Franks, president of the Toronto Stock Exchange, and G. W. Nicholson, president of the old Standard.

The 82-year-old Toronto Stock Exchange has outstripped Montreal trading volume only within the last few years. The Standard Stock and Mining, despite early vicissitudes, has held for many years a unique position in the transference of mining equities.

The mining section of the new exchange shows 356 companies listed, with quoted values of all shares at $980,000,000, comparing with a listed value of more than $2,000,000,000 for the industrial section. Low average price and activity of the mining issues are reflected in the 255,000,000-share turnover at a cost of $315,000,000, as compared with the sale of 12,500,000 shares on the stock exchange for $220,000,000.

Irish Free State Bank Deposits Off Slightly in 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Banking figures for 1933 for the Irish Free State show little change by comparison with those for the previous year. The balance sheets of the Hibernian Bank and the Royal Bank published show dividends unchanged at 11½ per cent and 10 per cent, respectively. In both cases deposits are slightly lower and there is a slight lowering of cash and investments.

In banking circles this drop is attributed almost entirely to the repatriation of American and Irish-American balances. It is pointed out that American money, which came to Ireland when dollars commanded a premium over sterling was estimated roughly at £50,000,000. Now, since sterling had been at a premium over dollars, this money had been in considerable process of withdrawal back to America.

Merchants Crowd Into Chicago For Council Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 5—Spurred by the big buyer response to the Chicago Automobile Show, and with merchants crowding into the city for the Interstate Merchants' Council convention opening here today, business here maintained its brisk pace last week, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Another factor adding to the steady upturn is the growing attention among Canadians to Chicago trade possibilities. The devaluation of the dollar bringing the exchange of American and Canadian currencies more into line is said to be bringing back to the local market several large retail organizations north of the border who, until three years ago, were important buyers of Chicago wares.

Orders for later delivery are also continuing to reach Chicago in good volume. These are said to be coming from every section of the country, with merchants in the Northwest particularly optimistic in their future commitments.

Small car purchases at the Auto Show in most instances exceeded expectations. The result is a new cheerfulness along Automobile Row, with distributors of tires and other accessories also sharing in the improvement.

Activity in the ready-to-wear field is wider than usual. Manufacturers of men's clothing seem satisfied that the New Deal will find their industry particularly benefited.

Most of the public utilities are taking their slight seasonal declines with a grin, pointing to the general upturn over last fall and the like period a year ago.

Purchases by local manufacturers are reported to be stiffening, the increase in their demands for raw materials indicating general support of the belief that early March will bring a new production spurt. In like fashion, the building materials industry is shaking off some of the gloom that has marked its dealings since 1931. One large Chicago manufacturer, whose personnel has been decimated during the last two years, is planning important additions to the working force, effective March 1.

Government's Gold Stock at New High

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Government's gold stock increased $1,500,000 today to a new high of $7,019,914,111.

Treasury figures gave no official explanation for this increase but it was assumed to be due partly to gold returning from hoarding and partly to purchases. The previous day's gold figure was $7,018,263,925.

Steel Operations Increase to 34.4 P. C. of Capacity

Rate Highest Since Last October—Motor Makers Sending in Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Operations in the steel industry increased to 34.4 per cent of capacity during the last week, the highest rate since October. This represented an increase of nearly 6 per cent in tonnage produced for the week, a very cheerful showing, especially since declines had set in during the preceding week.

The increase in pace was made necessary by an influx of orders, chiefly for lighter forms of steel and for the automobile makers.

It is interesting to note that those districts which specialize in the lighter forms of steel are the most active. Thus at Pittsburgh, where largely heavy steel is manufactured, the pace is only 21 per cent of capacity whereas in the Wheeling district the pace is 40 per cent.

Otis Company Active

Recently the Otis Steel Company in Ohio made a speed record for turning out steel sheets by the continuous process, which is an indication of the better demand for automobile steel and the faster pace in that branch of the industry.

There are very good prospects for heavy steel ahead. The Van Sweringen Lines recently ordered 8725 freight cars from three builders requiring 100,000 tons of steel, mostly heavy material.

Most of the larger steel companies are now "in the black" as regards earnings despite frequent complaints to the effect that the steel code is of more help to consumers and labor than to the stockholders. There is now talk of further advances in steel prices to apply to second quarter deliveries. Steel sheets seem certainly slated to be marked up $3 to $5 a ton since some companies claim to be losing as much as $11 a ton at present prices.

There is also talk of advancing the heavier common forms of steel such as plates, bars and shapes. The composite price of iron and steel scrap for the country as a whole sagged recently, due to distress material pressed on the Pittsburgh market. The Steel Corporation took advantage of the easier price conditions and bought over 10,000 tons of heavy melting steel scrap at a price said to be $13.50 a ton. It was the corporation's first purchase since August and the deal improved the tone of the scrap market.

Railroads Buying More

Railroad purchasing of rolling stock has been quite conspicuous. Considerable inquiry for locomotives has developed. The St. Paul is in the market for 30 engines, while the Lehigh Valley is inquiring for five.

Pig-iron demand has been rather quiet in all centers except Boston, where 3000 to 4000 tons were purchased in a recent week, including two lots of 1000 tons each of the higher silicon grade. It is reported that some of the New England textile machinery makers have bought enough iron to last a year as they feel that higher prices are due. The consumption of pig iron generally is increasing slowly.

It was the experience of New York steel sales offices that the volume of business in January was not so good as in December. However, such an experience is not abnormal. Demand for the future seems to be forming in good shape.

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received By Mail
INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 10

Unceasing, competent supervision of investments is the most valuable service that a Trustee can render to your Estate.

TRUST DEPARTMENT
The
SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and Hotel Statler Building

GIVE — Emergency Campaign 1934

Sheldon-Brooks Win U. S. Doubles Racquets Title

New Team Goes Through the Tournament in Brilliant Fashion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—A new team, including a player who has never competed in a championship, won the national doubles racquets title yesterday at the New York Racquet & Tennis Club.

Huntington D. Sheldon had Joseph W. Brooks of Colgate football fame, for his partner, and they swept through the tournament in brilliant fashion all the way, defeating the present champions, the Canadian stars and finally those perennial title holders, Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer. This is the first time that Brooks has played in a championship, and the team practiced only a few times before the start of the tourney. But they worked together perfectly, and with the powerful stroking of Brooks, and the clever change of pace which featured the play of Sheldon, had little trouble in winning.

In the semifinal round, in which they encountered the Canadian pair, George H. Huband and Angus Cassils, the new champions were less effective than at any time in the tourney, as the safe game of the team offered few difficulties to the Montrealers. So the battle was closer, with the score 16—13, 13—16, 16—13, 15—10. Here it was the service of Brooks which really tipped the scale, with Sheldon responsible for the finishing shots for the most part.

Meantime another new team was falling victim to Pell and Mortimer. J. R. Leonard and Malcolm Kirkbride made a fair struggle, but as the match proceeded the former title holders gradually worked their way forward, and ran out the match in straight games, 15—12, 16—13, 15—7. Pell's service was working well, and Mortimer was also close to his best.

The new champions started off the final at a pace that had Pell and Mortimer on the defensive. Brooks broke through early in the initial game to run the score up to 8—0. But at this point the former title holders settled down to their most skillful stroking, and holding service most of the time, ran out the game several hands later, with a service run of six by Pell finally settling the game, 15—10.

But the balance of the match found the scales tipping the other way. Sheldon held the game to soft play, and with the former singles title holder covering court with unusual speed, but shooting hard only occasionally, two runs of six and a final ace by Sheldon, gave the game to him at 15—3. The third game was harder fought, with both teams striving hard for the advantage. But though Pell and Mortimer were several times within a point of tying the score, they never quite succeeded in doing it, and Pell's service proved of little effect against the power returns of Brooks, so that he went off service practically every time, without adding many points. Finally Brooks served out the game with a run of three, 15—10, and then ran four more before he terminated the run. Later five more service points, with Sheldon playing forward and varying soft shots with well-placed wallops, and they ran out the match at 15—3. The complete score was 10—15, 15—3, 15—10, 15—3.

Beckman Pool Retains Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Beekman Pool of the Harvard Club is once more the metropolitan squash racquets champion, as the result of the final round played on Saturday at the University Club. He encountered the same player who was runnerup last year, William C. Coyle Jr., Montclair Athletic Club, and, after the hardest sort of a struggle, won at 15—11, 15—13, 15—8.

College Wrestling Results

Annapolis 26, Virginia M. I. 8.
Lehigh 21, Illinois 11.
Tufts 32, Brooklyn P. I. 0.
Yale 27, West Point 8.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St. W. of B'y. Eves. 8:20
Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:20
Extra Matinee Monday, February 12th

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY of SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway
Eves. 8:20. Mats. THURS. and SAT. 2:20
Extra Matinee Monday, February 12th

Eugene O'Neill's New Play
Days Without End
HENRY MILLER THEA., 43 St. E. of B'y.
Eves. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT. 2:40
Extra Matinee Monday, February 12th

"Audience laughed practically from beginning to end of show."
—Burns Mantle, Daily News.
EDDIE DOWLING'S COMEDY HIT
Big Hearted Herbert
with J. C. NUGENT, Elisabeth RISDON
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH—Last 8 Times
CROSBY GAIGE & LEE SHUBERT
PRESENT AS 6TH PLAY OF THE AMERICAN THEATRE SOCIETY
10 Minute Alibi
ORIGINAL CAST DIRECT FROM SIX MONTHS IN N. Y.
WORLD THRILLING MYSTERY
2 Weeks Only Beg. Next Mon., Feb. 12
The Season's Best Thrill
"DOUBLE DOOR"
with Original N. Y. Cast
SEATS NOW | Eves. 50c to $2.00. Mat. Thurs. and Sat., 50c to 1.50 Plus Tax

FINE ARTS
State Thea. Bldg., Mass. Av.
Continuous 1 to 11 P. M.
RENE CLAIR'S
French Film Masterpiece
"JULY 14"

Sporting Around the Hub

BOTH the Red Sox and Braves will continue to broadcast games during the 1934 baseball season, at least on week days, it was made known Saturday by Eddie Collins and Judge Fuchs. Collins and Fuchs have conferred on the matter several times, and both agree that the radio has helped stimulate interest in the sport here in Boston. It is quite possible, however, that holiday and week-end games will not go on the air.

* * *

There is little doubt that this practice of sending games out on the air from Fenway Park and Braves Field has boosted the sport around New England. Proof of this is the number of out-of-state cars parked in the vicinity of the parks on Saturdays and Sundays. Fans in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut and the western part of Massachusetts are eager to see in action those stars who they know through their loudspeaker.

* * *

Melrose High School sprang a surprise in the Greater Boston Interscholastic Hockey League race at the Boston Garden, Saturday, when it defeated Cambridge Latin, 2 to 1. This kept Melrose in a tie for second place with Newton which defeated Medford 1 to 0 and placed these two teams only 1 point behind the leaders. Arlington defeated Belmont, 2 to 0, and Stoneham defeated Rindge, 2 to 1, in the other games played in this league.

* * *

Waltham High gained a first-place tie with Walpole in the Greater Boston Interscholastic Hockey League Race Saturday by defeating Watertown at the Boston Arena, 2 to 1, while Walpole was held to a 3-to-3-tie score by Needham. In the other games played in this league Saturday, Boston College High defeated Quincy 5 to 0, while Wellesley and Framingham played a scoreless tie.

* * *

The Harvard varsity polo trio gave evidence that it is going to make things interesting for its rivals in the coming intercollegiate championship indoor series, by defeating the Candlewood trio in the Massachusetts championship series at the Commonwealth Armory Saturday, 8½ to 7½. It was the first defeat of the season for the losers.

* * *

Two new New England A. A. A. U. track and field records are ready for approval as the result of the work of Tom McDonough of the B. A. A., and Tom Gilbane, also of the B. A. A., in the 5000-meter run and 16-pound shotput held at the Boston Y. M. C. A., Saturday. McDonough won his event in 15m. 57 3-5s., while Gilbane took the shot title with a put of 49ft. 3½in. Five other N. E. A. A. A. U. titles were decided at the meet. A. Hicks, unattached, won the 40-meter dash in 5s., equaling the record; P. Goode of Bowdoin won the 48-meter high hurdles in 6 3-5s.; D. Woolsey of the B. A. A. won the 1000-meter run in 2m. 44 4-5s., J. O'Leary, Boston College, won the 600-meter run in 1m. 33 1-5s., and J. Sandler, Northeastern, and J. Adams, Bowdoin, tied for the running high jump title with a leap of 6ft. ¾in.

* * *

Something of what is ahead of the local track fan was brought out in the Millrose Games at New York Saturday. The real stars of that meet, Cunningham, Venzke, Bonthron, Spitz, McCafferty, Adams, Dawson, Manger, Crowley, McCluskey, Kanally, Brown, Thompson and Pierce, all will appear in the Boston Athletic Association meet at the Garden next Saturday, Feb. 10. There are other stars who did not compete in New York listed for appearance here.

* * *

Presenting Fred Hitchman, new Cub manager, with a real live and wild bear cub 11 months old by D. Leo Nolan on behalf of the New Brunswick Guides Association, calls to mind that that is the fourth bear cub to be presented in this town as hockey mascot or whatever one wishes to call it. Three went to the Bruins and this one, given Saturday night at the Garden, was a personal gift to Hitch.

Cunningham Wins Wanamaker Mile And Equals Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Glenn V. Cunningham, University of Kansas, and recent winner of the James E. Sullivan medal for sportsmanship, scored another victory over his inveterate rival, Gene Venzke, in the famous Wanamaker Mile, at the annual indoor games of the Millrose A. A., New York, Saturday evening, at Madison Square Garden. In doing so, he obtained permanent possession of the Rodman Wanamaker Trophy, and equaled the record for the race, made by Venzke, of 4m. 11.2s.

A world record for 60-yard indoor high hurdles was established in that event, when John S. Collier, Boston A. A., won the event in 7.5s. after the former record, 7.8s, had been lowered a tenth of a second twice in the heats.

Indiana University furnished a winner in the 1000-yard run, when Charles C. Hornbostel came through, and was also victor in a relay race over the strong team of Manhattan College, with Hornbostel running as anchor. John W. Follows, former Oxford University student, of the New York Athletic Club, made his first local appearance, and spreadeagled the field in the two-mile run. The summary:

60-Yard Dash—Won by Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette University; Emmett Toppino, New Orleans A. C., second; Benjamin W. Johnson, Columbia University, third; Earl G. Widmyer, University of Maryland, fourth. Time—6.3s.

Millrose 600-Yard—Won by Milton Sandler, German-American A. C.; Bernard McCafferty, Newark A. C., second; Ivan Fuqua, Indiana University, third; Arnold G. Adams, Worcester, Mass., fourth. Time—1m. 14s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Donald Fleet, Boston; Edwin T. Turner Jr., Rochester, N. Y., second; Edgar B. Blake, Newark A. C., third. Time—2m. 57.4s.

1000-Yard Run—Won by Charles C. Hornbostel, Indiana University; W. E. Sweet, Amherst College, second; R. J. Moynahan, Boston A. A., third. Time—2m. 12.8s.

Wanamaker Mile—Won by Glenn V. Cunningham, University of Kansas; Gene Venzke, University of Pennsylvania; second; Glen Dawson, Tulsa A. C., third; Frank Crowley, Manhattan College, fourth; Joseph R. Mangan, Cornell University, fifth. Time—4m. 11.2s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by John W. Follows, New York A. C.; Raymond Sears, Butler University, second; Joseph P. McCluskey, New York A. C., third. Time—9m. 9.3s.

Sixty-Yard High Hurdles—Won by John S. Collier, Boston A. A.; John Morriss, Lafayete, La., second; Charles Pesconi, Manhattan College, third. Time—7.5s. (New world record.)

Running High Jump—George B. Spitz Jr., New York University and Walter Marty, Fresno State College, tied for first at 6ft. 7in.; Robert Pitkin, Columbia University, third, 6ft. 2in.

Pole Vault—Keith S. Brown, Yale University, and Wirt L. Thompson, Yale University, tied for first at 14ft.; Frank E. Pierce, Yale, and Oscar Sutermeister, Boston A. A., tied for third at 13ft. 6in.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 63, Georgia Tech 16.
Annapolis 46, Maryland 27.
Aurora 26, Shurtleff 26.
Boston 24, New Hampshire 17.
Butler 28, Drake 18.
California 43, Stanford 25.
Case 36, Oberlin 34.
C. C. N. Y. 33, Temple 29.
Cincinnati 35, Miami 30.
Earlham 44, Alfred Holbrook 17.
East Stroudsburg 66, Mansfield T. 22.
Florida 47, Georgia 27.
Georgetown 63, Bucknell 36.
Hampden Sydney 45, M. C. of Virginia 34.
Idaho 33, Washington State 27.
Iowa 43, Bradley 25.
Iowa Central 34, Dubuque 36.
Iowa S. T. 29, Simpson 27.
Kansas 31, Washburn 22.
Kentucky Wesleyan 38, Georgetown 27.
Knox 27, Coe 16.
Lockhaven T. 38, Shippensburg 35.
Louisiana Tech 49, Louisiana Normal 15.
Luther 28, Upper Iowa 20.
Lowell T. S. 28, Harvard 23.
Marshall 19, Ohio Wesleyan 18.
Marquette 33, Chicago 25.
Michigan State 36, Loyola 15.
Millersville T. 31, Bloomburg T. 27.
Milwaukee T. 34, Concordia 17.
Minnesota 41, Ohio State 39
Mississippi 29, Mississippi State 22.
Muhlenberg 39, F. and M. 21.
Nebraska 38, Kansas State 31.
North Carolina 35, Duke 21.
North Central 31, Carthage 27.
North Dakota 37, Morningside 22.
Notre Dame 37, Detroit 17.
Northeastern 34, Upsala 32.
Oakland City 38, Hanover 31.
Oklahoma 33, Missouri 20.
Oregon State 28, Washington 18.
Pennsylvania 26, Yale 22.
Panzer 45, Arnold 35.
Ripon 35, Lake Forest 34.
Southern California 39, U. C. L. A. 22.
St. Northbert's 29, Whitewater T. 23.
Superior Teachers 30, Stout 26.
Tennessee 31, Milligan 26.
Texas Christian 44, Texas Aggies 38.
Union 30, Louisville 18.
Westchester T. 35, Lehigh 15.
Westminster 37, Duquesne 34.
West Point 44, Coast Guard 34.
Western State 33, Franklin 23.

Tin Whistles Golf Foursome

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 5 (AP)—The foursome composed of J. C. Musser of Akron, Ohio, E. L. Scofield of New York, Edmund M. Taft of Whitinville, Mass., and C. B. S. Marr of Carmoustie, Scot., Saturday, won the tin whistles golf event, competing against par. They finished 8 up. G. M. Howard, Halifax, M. W. Marr, Boston, S. Y. Ramage, Oil City, Penna., and Parker W. Whittemore, Brookline, Mass., took second place 6 up.

College Polo Results

Chicago 9, Iowa State 4.
Harvard 8½, Candlewood 7½.
West Point 14, Penn M. C. 10.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 5, Oklahoma City 0.

Boston A. A. Wins Class A Squash Racquets Title

Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association
Class A Interclub Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston A. A.	29	6	.829
Harvard Club	27	8	.771
Harvard University	21	14	.600
Union Boat Club	19	16	.543
University Club	16	19	.457
Harvard Graduates	12	22	.371
Walk-Over Club	8	27	.229
Neighborhood Club	7	28	.200

Led by J. Lawrence Pool, former national, present state champion, and former Harvard University captain, the Boston Athletic Association won the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association Class A interclub championship after a lapse of six years when it defeated the Harvard Club of Boston quintet, 4 to 1, in the last match of the Class A race played on Friday and Saturday at the Harvard Club.

Harvard Club took second-place honors with Harvard University placing third.

Other week-end scores were: Harvard University 3, Union B. C. 2 at Union Boat; Harvard Graduates 3, University Club 2 at University, and Neighborhood Club 3, Walk-Over Club 2 at Walk-Over Club, Brockton.

Only Minor Football Rules Change Proposed

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—The rules committee of the American Football Association Saturday decided that it would press for no major changes in the rules before the national rules committee meeting in Atlanta next week, but proposed amplification or clarification of eight divisions of the code. It was the consensus of the coaches, said a formal statement issued at the close of an all-day session, that the game of college football as now played is satisfactory.

"The present rules have proved satisfactory as regards (public) interest and safety of the players," they said and suggested only amplification or clarification of the following:

1. The blocked kick rule, which now permits only the defensive team to run with the recovered ball.
2. Eligible men on forward passes.
3. Equipment.
4. Notification of time out.
5. Duties of a field judge on a dead ball.
6. Protection of the forward passer.
7. Position of officials on all plays.
8. Penalty on successive incompleted forward passes.

Bears Defeat All-Stars

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 5 (AP)—Scoring a touchdown in the last 10 minutes on a forward and lateral pass, the Chicago Bears, professional football champions, nosed out Ernie Pinckert's All-Stars, 7 to 0, here yesterday. It was the Bears' fourth-straight victory over western stars in recent weeks. Cliff Battles, left halfback, standing on the All-Stars' 25-yard line, fired a pass to Bill Karr, right end, and he tossed laterally to Bill Hewitt, left end, who raced 15 yards to a touchdown. Hewitt outdistanced two All-Stars in his goal-line dash. Jack Manders, fullback, place kicked for the extra point. The Bears gained yardage at will throughout the game, but were unable to make any impression on the scoreboard until after three quarters had been played.

Chicago Ping-Pongers Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 5—Players representing this city displaced New York forces by claiming the team championship in the national intercity ping-pong series which ended here yesterday. The Chicagoans, led by Coleman Clark, former national champion, swept clean through six matches. The victories yesterday were against Detroit, 5 to 0, and New York, 5 to 2. New York finished in a three-way tie at 4 games won and 2 lost with Indianapolis and St. Louis. In the playoff, the easterners beat their rivals by scores of 2 to 1, and Indianapolis defeated St. Louis by a similar count. Cleveland claimed fifth place with 2 won and 4 lost, Detroit lost all but one, and Dayton lost 6. A new ping-pong star, James McClure of Indianapolis, rose to brilliant heights in the tourney while two veterans faded—Clark and James M. Jacobson of New York, the latter being present national champion. McClure won 14 of 18 games played. Clark won 7 and lost 5, while Jacobson won only 5, though one of them was over McClure. The latter, a 17-year-old player, displayed accurate volleying, sharp chops and a smashing forehand.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	16	4	10	84	68	35
Syracuse	15	3	14	82	73	32
Buffalo	11	8	11	56	48	30
London	12	4	12	58	52	28
Windsor	13	1	17	53	67	27
Cleveland	11	3	14	63	71	24

Results Feb. 3
Cleveland 4, Windsor 2.
Buffalo 3, Syracuse 0.
Result Feb. 4
Syracuse 6, Cleveland 1.

Hamms Break Record

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 5 (AP)—The Hamms, of St. Paul, rolling in the Twin Cities Classic Bowling League last night, amassed a three-game total of 3713 to better their former national mark, as listed by the American Bowling Congress.

College Hockey Results

Dartmouth 7, Boston 3.
Middlebury 3, Mass. State 2.
New Hampshire 3, West Point 6.
Union 3, Colgate 0.

College Gymnastic Result

West Point 28, Temple 25.

Red Wings And Rangers Climb In Group Race

Both Win as Bruins Defeat Chicago—Canadiens and Toronto Triumph

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	16	7	10	80	62	39
Detroit	15	8	10	72	73	38
Chicago	14	9	10	58	49	37
Boston	12	4	17	65	82	28
Canadian Division						
Toronto	19	8	8	126	77	46
Canadiens	13	6	13	85	66	32
Montreal	11	8	14	60	86	30
Americans	8	7	16	86	90	23
Ottawa	8	5	19	77	93	21

Results Feb. 3
Rangers 4, Montreal 2.
Toronto 8, Ottawa 4.
Results Feb. 4
Boston 2, Chicago 1, overtime.
Detroit 2, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 3, Americans 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 5—New York Rangers went into the leadership of the American section of the National Hockey League once again, temporarily at least, on Saturday night when they defeated the Maroons by 4 to 2 in a fast game. The visitors had a slightly stronger defense, both forwards and rear guards working together, and the locals' scoring efforts were kept well out most of the time. The Maroons scored late in the first period, but Seibert tied the score on a lone rush 14 seconds later. The Rangers scored the only goal of the second period and then added two more in the third. The Maroons staged a strong four and five-man attack during the last period, but it cost them at least one goal, Cox breaking to score on a lone rush. Later in the game the locals got one back but from then on the Rangers played a strong defensive game. The summary:

Rangers		Montreal
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, lw		
rw, Ward, Robinson, Brydson, Kilrea		
Boucher, Ripley, Cox, c		
c, Smith, Blinco, Haynes		
W. Cook, Dillon, Dutkowski, rw		
lw, Northcott, Trottier, Cain		
Johnson, Brennan, ld rd, Wentworth, Frew		
Seibert, Heller, rd, ld, Mackenzie, Evans		
Aitkenhead, g		g, Kerr

Score—Rangers 4, Montreal 2. Goals—Seibert, Ripley, Murdoch and Cox for Rangers; Robinson and Cain for Montreal. Assists—Dillon 2, Ripley and Johnson for Rangers; Blinco and Smith for Montreal. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and W. R. Bell, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Canadiens climbed higher in the standing at the expense of Americans last night, after a well-fought battle, by a score of 2 to 0. Both goals found Jack Riley in the firing line, with one goal and one assist. Canadiens broke loose with an unbalanced line early in the third session and Aurel Joliat scored on Riley's pass. A wing rush by Sylvio Mantha and a pass to Riley, brought the second Canadien goal. The summary:

Canadiens		Americans
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw		
rw, Martin, Burke, Chapman		
Lepine, Morenz, Riley, c		
c, Himes, Conn, Jackson, Chapman		
Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin, rw		
lw, McVeigh, Klein, Gracie, Jackson		
Carson, Portland, ld		
rd, Dutton, Doran, Brydge, Himes		
S. Mantha, Bourgault, rd		
ld, Brydge, Murray, McVeigh		
Chabot, g		g, Worters

Score—Canadiens 2, Americans 0. Goals—Joliat, Riley for Canadiens. Assists—Riley, S. Mantha for Canadiens. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 5—Frank Carson scored a third-period goal that gave Detroit Red Wings a 2-to-1 victory over Toronto Leafs here last night. Another capacity crowd of more than 14,000 saw the silver-haired Carson score off Goodfellow's rebound early in the final period while Toronto had two men in the penalty box. Sorrell scored for Detroit in the first period and Blair equalized in the second. The game was packed with thrills from start to finish. The big crowd was on its feet at the finish as Toronto attempted to wipe out Detroit's lead with a four-forward attack. It was the second-straight victory at home for the Wings over Toronto. The summary:

Toronto		Detroit
Jackson, Cotton, Kilrea, lw		
rw, Aurie, Carson, Wiseman		
Primeau, Blair, Thoms, c		
c, Weiland, Pettinger, Starr		
Conacher, Sands, Doraty, rw		
lw, Lewis, Emms, Sorrell		
Horner, Day, ld, rd, Young, Graham		
Clancy, Levinsky, rd		
ld, Goodfellow, Buswell		
Hainesworth, g		g, Cude

Score—Detroit 2, Toronto 1. Goals—Sorrell, Carson for Detroit; Blair for Toronto. Assists—Weiland, Goodfellow, Aurie for Detroit; Cotton for Toronto. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20-minute periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 5 — Toronto Maple Leafs strengthened their hold on the leadership of the Canadian group of the National Hockey League by defeating the tail-end Ottawa Senators here on Saturday in a free-scoring game, 8 to 4. It was the final visit of the Senators here this season, the locals having won all three games in this city. The winners scored two goals in the first period and were always at least two in front. They were leading, 5 to 3, with less than three minutes to play, but four goals were scored before the end of the game, the Leafs getting three. Two of these were by Jackson eight seconds apart. The summary:

Toronto		Ottawa
Cotton, Jackson, Kilrea, lw		
rw, Finnigan, D. Roche, Wasnie		
Blair, Primeau, Thoms, c		
c, Kaminsky, Voss, Howe		
Sands, Conacher, Doraty, rw		
lw, Shannon, B. Roche, Touhey		
Levinsky, Horner, ld, rd, Leduc, Kalbfleisch		
Day, Clancy, rd		
ld, Bowman, Hollett, Shields		
Hainsworth, g		g, Beveridge

Score—Toronto 8, Ottawa 4. Goals—Jackson 2, Blair, Day, Levinsky, Primeau, Horner and Kilrea for Toronto; Howe, Voss, Wasnie and Holletf for Ottawa. Assists—Conacher 3, Horner, Sands, Primeau, Thoms and Doraty for Toronto, E. Roche and Voss for Ottawa. Referees—Busebe Daigneault and J. A. Cleghorn, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 5—Seventeen thousand, a season record here, saw the Boston Bruins defeat the Chicago Black Hawks, 2 to 1, in an overtime game at the Chicago Stadium in the National Hockey League race. The defeat dropped the locals from a tie for first into third place in the American group race. Stewart and Clapper scored for the victors, the latter putting up the winning mark after six minutes of the extra period, on receiving a pass from O'Neil. The Hawks started the goal-making in the first period, when Thompson and March set up a shot for Romnes. The summary:

Boston		Chicago
Galbraith, Beattie, Jerwa, lw		
rw, March, Goldsworthy, Couture		
Barry, Stewart, O'Neil, c		
c, Romnes, Leswick, Cook		
Clapper, Oliver, Davis, rw		
lw, F. Thompson, Sheppard, Gottselig		
Wilcox, Smith, ld, rd, Jenkins, Coulter		
Shore, Lane, rd, ld, Conacher, Abel		
C. Thompson, g		g, Gardiner

Score—Boston 2, Chicago 1. Goals—Stewart and Clapper for Boston; Romnes for Chicago. Assists—Beattie, Lamb and O'Neil for Boston; Thompson and March for Chicago. Referees—G. N. Goodman, London, and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Edward Snell Wins Canadian Squash Racquets Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 5 — Edward Snell, captain of the Jesters' Club squash racquets team from London, Eng., defeated his team mate, John A. Gillies, in the final for the Canadian title here on Sunday. Play started on Friday with 32 players, five from England and two from the United States, providing the foreign threats, and eight, four from England and the same number from Canada, entered the third round on Saturday.

Snell and Gillies defeated two Canadians in the semifinal, the former defeating Argue Martin of Hamilton, the defending champion, in three straight games, while Gillies won three out of four games from J. A. Duchesneau of Montreal. The latter won the hardest game of the third round, defeating Hubert Martin of Hamilton after five games. The final was classed as the best exhibition of the game ever played in this city.

Toronto players did well, John McCausland teaming up with a player from this city to win the doubles final from a Toronto pair, and McCausland won the singles consolation from another Toronto player. The summary:

Canadian Squash Racquets Championships
Singles—Third Round

Edward Snell, England, defeated D. B. Adams, England, 15—9, 15—12, 15—10.

Argue Martin, Hamilton, defeated Alfred Powis, Montreal, 15—10, 15—12, 9—15, 15—10.

John A. Gillies, England, defeated G. O. M. Jameson, England, 15—4 15—8, 15—15, 15—9.

J. A. Duchesneau, Montreal, defeated Hubert Martin, Hamilton, 15—14, 8—15, 14—15, 15—11, 15—11.

Semifinal Round

Edward Snell defeated Argue Martin, 15—10, 15—12, 15—10.

John A. Gillies defeated J. A. Duchesneau, 18—17, 15—12, 10—15, 15—9.

Final Round

Edward Snell defeated John A. Gillies, 10—8, 15—7, 15—18, 17—15.

Doubles—First Round

A. Grant, montreal, and Harold Martin, Hamilton, defeated D. F. Kinsley, New York, and Redmond Quain, Ottawa, 15—5, 15—10, 15—12, 15—4.

John McCausland, Toronto, and H. D. Lancaster, Montreal, defeated G. D. Shepherd, London, and E. Young, Montreal, 15—6, 15—4, 15—5.

Sir John Childs, Ottawa, and Alfred Powis, Montreal, defeated P. E. Roy and Douglas Johnston, Quebec, 18—17, 16—17, 15—13, 16—14, 17—15.

H. M. Miller and T. H. Drysdale, England, defeated Argue Martin and Hubert Martin, Hamilton, by default.

P. Loisseau and J. A. Duchesneau, Montreal, defeated J. L. Leibel and H. Goldenberg, Toronto, by default.

Dr. C. Joyce and J. A. Gardner, Montreal, defeated Arthur Chipman and W. W. Chipman, Montreal, 15—13, 15—10, 13—15, 15—13.

W. N. Vickers and D. McKnight, Toronto, defeated E. G. Smith and M. Gravel, Montreal, 15—8, 15—11, 15—12.

G. O. M. Jameson and D. B. Adams, England, defeated S. P. Tilden and C. Radcliffe, Toronto, 11—15, 18—15, 15—11, 11—15, 15—8.

Second Round

McCausland and Lancaster defeated Grant and Harold Martin, 10—15, 11—15, 15—13, 15—12, 15—11.

Vickers and McKnight defeated Jameson and Adams, 11—15, 18—16, 15—10, 11—15, 15—5.

Childs and Powis defeated Miller and Drysdale, 15—10, 15—9, 12—15, 15—9.

Loisseau and Duchesneau won from Joyce and Gardner by default.

Semifinal Round

McCausland and Lancaster defeated Childs and Powis, 15—8, 17—16, 6—15, 16—13.

Vickers and McKnight defeated Loisseau and Duchesneau, 18—17, 15—13, 15—12.

Final Round

McCausland and Lancaster defeated Vickers and McKnight, 15—12, 11—15, 16—15, 15—17, 15—13.

Cox Wins at Agua Caliente

AGUA CALIENTE, Mex., Feb. 5 (AP)—Wiffy Cox, Brooklyn (N. Y.) professional, won the Agua Caliente open golf championship Saturday with a total of 282 strokes for the 72 holes. The former sailor weathered the storm of a close finish to take the $1500 first prize money in the $7500 tournament. He finished two strokes under par for his four rounds, shooting the finest score registered in the five years of the tournament. His 18-hole scores—69, 70, 71, 72—showed a fine consistency, although he played the last 36 holes under pressure of the lead. Second to Cox was Willie Hunter, Culver City, Calif., who also finished with a 72 for a 283 stroke total.

Spence Breaks Savell's Record

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 5 (AP)—Walter Spence of the New York Athletic Club, clipped 4 2-5 s. yesterday from the men's 100-meter breast stroke record, swimming the distance in 1m 13.8s. The former record of 1m. 18.4s. was established by Walter L. Savell Jr. of Yale, Jan. 20, 1932. The swim was under the supervision of an authorized A.A.U. omcial.

College Swimming Results

Annapolis 46, Colgate 25.
Dartmouth 50, Springfield 30.

College Rifle Result

West Point 1358, Fordham 1197.

Cubs Regain Lead In Can-Am League By Dividing Points

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	12	6	9	69	61	30
Quebec	11	6	9	97	80	28
Providence	10	7	7	81	69	27
Philadelphia	9	6	11	63	82	24
New Haven	8	3	14	39	87	19

Result Feb. 3
Boston 2, Philadelphia 1.
Result Feb. 4
New Haven 3, Boston 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 5—A two-goal lead entering the third period proved too much for the visiting Bruin Cubs and the local New Haven Eagles won their Canadian-American Hockey League clash here last night by a score of 3 to 2. The home team played its best game of the season. The Cubs lacked their usual scoring power. The summary:

New Haven		Boston
Maracle, Kinsella, lw		
rw, Buckles, Patterson, Cunningham		
Carson, Chouinard, Carleton, c		
c, Smillie, Weir, Halliday		
Perkins, Wilson, Doran, rw		
lw, Harnott, Gross, Weir		
Speyer, J. McCully, ld, rd, Bretto, Hitchman		
McBride, R. McCully, Doran, rd		
ld, McInenly, Hitchman		
Moore, g		g, Jackson

Score—New Haven 3, Boston 2. Goals—R. McCully, Speyer, Carson for New Haven; Harnott 2 for Boston. Assists—Kinsella, Chouinard, McBride for New Haven. Officials—W. A. Shaver and N. N. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Bruin Cubs regained the Canadian-American Hockey League lead at the Boston Garden Saturday night by defeating the Philadelphia Arrows, 2 to 1. It marked the home début of Fred Hitchman, former Bruin defenseman, as manager of the Cubs. Both teams scored a goal in the second period and McInenly tallied the winning goal in the third session. The summary:

Boston		Philadelphia
Gross, Harnott, Weir, lw		
rw, Boyd, Hinsperger, Collings, McLeod		
Halliday, Smillie, Weir, c		
c, Anderson, McGoldrick, Waite, McLeod		
Patterson, Buckles, Cunningham, rw		
lw, Hudson, McGoldrick, King		
McInenly, Hitchman, Weir, ld		
rd, Peters, McGoldrick, Anderson		
Bretto, Hitchman, rd		
ld, Jeremiah, Desmarais, Hudson, King		
Jackson, g		g, Wood

Score—Boston 2, Philadelphia 1. Goals—Halliday, McInenly for Boston; Waite for Philadelphia. Assists—Gross, Patterson, Harnott for Boston; Hinsperger for Philadelphia. Officials—F. A. Synnott and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Cincinnati Reds Reorganize

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5 (AP)—Powel Crosley Jr., millionaire Cincinnati manufacturer and sportsman, today headed the Cincinnati Reds after the second reorganization of the National League baseball club within three months. Crosley was elected president after a syndicate including himself, L. S. (Larry) MacPhail, executive vice-president and general manager, and Charles Sawyer, Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, bought the controlling interest in the club from the Central Trust Company of Cincinnati. The amount involved was not made public. Announcement of the transaction was made yesterday by MacPhail, who, since he took over the reins of the Reds from Sidney Weil three months ago, has been working strenuously to rebuild the club that has finished in last place for the last three years.

College Fencing Results

Annapolis 19½, Sword Club 9½.
Salle de Armes Vince 12, Yale 16.

Toronto Five Wins In Senior Court Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 5—University of Toronto won its second straight game in the Canadian senior basketball series and Queen's sustained its third straight defeat on Saturday when the locals won by 41 to 27. In their two previous games, Queen's had lost by a single point, but were almost outclassed by Toronto who led by 22 to 7 at half time. The winners played smart basketball all the way, keeping possession of the ball until they had worked close in and their defense kept the visitor's attacks well out. Toronto leads with two victories in as many starts, while McGill has won its only game and Western Ontario has broken even in two games. The summary:

Toronto		Queen's
Bodrug, Levy, lf	rg, McGill, Sonshine	
Newman, Sniderman, rf	lg, Bews, Rose	
Mitchell, Willis, c	c, Brown	
Gordon, lg	rf, Rooke, Gordon	
Gold, rg	lf, Pinlay, Eby	

Score—Toronto 41, Queen's 27. Goals from floor—Bodrug 3, Sniderman 3, Gordon 3, Newman 2, Gold 2, Willis 2, Mitchell, Levy for Toronto; Brown 7, Rooke 2, Bews 2, Rose for Queen's. Goals from foul—Bodrug 2, Sniderman 2, Willis 2, Newman for Toronto; Brown 3 for Queen's. Referee—

Farm and Factory to Meet In a New 'Promised Land'

(Continued from Page 1)

American background. But the modern industrial revolution changed all this. Existence became complex.

Of the many flaws in a machine-dominated industrial dynasty perhaps the most vital have been the loss of security, the overcentralization of industry, and a dependent serf system. As Prof. M. L. Wilson, director of the subsistence homesteads division of the Department of the Interior, emphasized in a speech in Chicago early in December:

"Fifty or more years ago great numbers of the working people owned their own homes and lived in a certain degree of security. With the development of the large industrial city, with the concentration of population, the high values and high taxes of cities, the tendency has been for working people to live less and less in their own homes and to have but little laid aside in the way of insurance, property or something to fall back upon in old age and in periods of unemployment."

Thus Professor Wilson concludes that industry in its broadest aspect must have a kind of planning which will give back security to the workman, which will overcome some of the evils of over-specialization and which will give opportunity for constructive use of leisure time.

"These are the great planning problems which lie ahead of us," he says, "and their accomplishment in the next 30 or 50 years will mean as much to civilization at that time as has our inventive power to us today."

From many sources it has been emphasized, especially during these years of industrial maladjustment, that the problems of unemployment and centralization of population, set grievously afoot some 150 years ago, have thus far failed of solution. Prof. Wesley C. Mitchell, member of the National Planning Board under the Emergency Administration of Public Works, has put it this way:

"We commonly think of the industrial revolution as a series of events which took place in England between the days of Arkwright and Stephenson. The high-lights in our picture are the great inventions and the building of factories; the shadows are the sufferings of the laboring classes.

Revolt Began in England

"The industrial revolution began in eighteenth-century England, but it is still going on in twentieth-century America. The beginnings of the industrial revolution were darkened by tragic sufferings; its continuation produces new social problems in each decade—problems that call for all the knowledge we can muster and all the wisdom we possess."

The shift in population is a case in point. The momentum of the cityward trend continued to carry increasing numbers into the industrial centers for many months after factories had begun to close, jobs had ceased to be, and workers were marooned in cities with no source of subsistence. Then followed a confusing cross-exodus.

Whereas, in 1922, 1,120,000 more people moved from farms to cities than fro cities to farms, in 1930 the net loss to farms was reduced to something like 150,000, and in 193[illegible] the stream had been so reversed that the farmward migration exceeded the cityward by approximately 207,000. In 1932 a migration of some 533,000 led farmward in excess of the number moving cityward. Thus on Jan. 1, 1933, the farm population reached a higher peak than ever before by something like 165,000, the total being 32,242,000.

Still Going Back to Farm

This migration persisted and apparently still persists in face of the fact that farmers generally are finding it harder to earn a satisfactory income than at any time in the previous decade. But it is by no means a one-way pilgrimage. For instance, while 1,679,000 persons were trekking countryward in 1931, they passed, so to speak, 1,472,000 discouraged farmers headed for the city.

These shifts in population have their significance which many observers interpret into something like a formula would read something like this:

Uncontrolled mechanistic expansion leads to centralization of labor and industry, inevitable overproduction, underconsumption, and eventual economic collapse. Uncontrolled agricultural expansion leads to decentralization of labor and markets, lowering of prices and standards, return to primitive methods, and inevitable industrial retrogression.

Obviously a remedy for both extreme conditions is to make the industrial worker largely independent of the machine for his livelihood; and to make the agriculturist equally independent of the farm.

Leisure Is Provided

The general shortening of hours of labor has already tended to supply the leisure necessary for agricultural experimentation on the part of the factory worker. Cheaper power, quicker transportation, town advantages made available to the country dweller, etc., are making it feasible for industry to turn countryward and ease the economic problem of the farmer.

So now we have the joker in the New Deal about to take its trick. How will the cards be played? How read the cards already on the table?

Well, there was once a Governor of New York State named Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had ideas along this line. Back in 1929 he gave his State a definite program. It was an involved play. Laws were enacted relieving farms of uneven tax burdens which meant a net saving to agriculture in the Empire State of about $24,000,000 a year. In addition laws were passed allowing more state aid for rural education, for rural roads, and for cheaper electricity for rural communities.

Studied Needs of Land

This Governor urged a land survey which would include a study of the climate and soil, of the present use of land, of the inhabitants of the land, and the relation of each farm to the nation's food supply. The purpose of such a survey was to determine what each part of the State could produce and how much land now under cultivation should be abandoned agriculturally.

Then an amendment to the State Constitution was passed appropriating $20,000,000 over an 11-year period to facilitate purchase or reforestation of more than 1,000,000 acres of land more economically fit for trees than farm. And, then, farm populations ousted from submarginal lands were to be moved into better areas.

Finally, experiment was begun whereby a large number of distressed families from New York State cities were moved to small farms where they might gain subsistence and yet be near enough to certain industries to enable members of the families to supplement their living with part-time work in factories.

New Job, Enlarged Vista

This Governor was forthright in declaring that fundamental redistribution of the population of the country and a diversification of industrial life are economic necessities.

"There is," he said, "a definite place for an intermediate type between the urban and the rural, namely, a rural-industrial group."

Now this man is no longer Governor of New York. His present job is President of the United States, and as his title has become enlarged, so have his ideas. These ideas lead up to a height overlooking the promised land of security and well-balanced living. The land reaches in many directions, furnishes many vistas, promises an abundance of opportunity.

Subsequent stories in this series will attempt broadly to survey this land and interpret its possibilities.

Farm-Factory Site Sought In Rhode Island Mill Area

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Representative Francis B. Condon (D.) of Rhode Island, wrote Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, today asking the establishment of a subsistence homestead project between Providence and Woonsocket.

"I would like to know," he wrote, "if it is the intention of your department to extend this work into New England, and particularly my state of Rhode Island, where there are large numbers of people who formerly worked in the textile industry and other depressed industries there who, in my opinion, will never again be reëmployed in such industries.

"Cannot something be done to investigate the advisability of establishing one of these subsistence homestead projects in that part of Rhode Island between Providence and Woonsocket?

"That section of the State is one of the most highly industrialized of any in the Union, and the employment problem, particularly in Woonsocket and the neighboring mill villages, has been acute for the past six years, even prior to the depression."

Chicago Trial Revealing Grip Of Gang Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

linen supply and the carbonated beverage industries.

The State has taken the position that the racketeering was the outgrowth of an alleged conspiracy involving first the 18 defendants now on trial and several others, as well as a list of some 40 alleged co-conspirators whose names were introduced last week. This alleged circle, including both gangsters, trade organization officials and persons known as experts, is charged with collusion to manipulate prices, maintain monopolies, and by violence and force to rule these industries.

Where the line can be drawn between legitimate trade regulation and gang rule is a big question which it appears will have to be decided. To date, the defense holds that there has been no proof of any conspiracy. This statement was made by a leading defense attorney as last week's testimony came to a close.

Mr. Floyd E. Thompson, former chief justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, who represents Alderman Oscar F. Nelson, one of the defendants, said in an interview that "there has been no proof of any conspiracy and no force or violence has been admitted by any of the defendants." He was referring to the 18 who are on trial, not to Capone and the other gangsters who were indicted but are not present at the trial.

"Who Muscled In"

Although tales of violence have unfolded, of intimidation, of bombing, of destruction of garments through acid-throwing and the like, these acts, according to Judge Thompson, were perpetrated by gangsters who muscled into the business and began fighting among themselves, rather than by any of the trade association officials on whom the State is seeking to place part of the blame.

Bringing "Al" Capone's name into the testimony for the first time, an event which livened the trial considerably, Mr. Morris Becker, a cleaner and dyer, pictured the gangster as a protector who had come to him in time of need and put an end to labor troubles.

His shops had been bombed 40 times and he had paid $3000 to end a strike, he said. After seeking aid in vain from governmental agencies, Mr. Becker continued, "We called on a man that could protect us—Al Capone. He did the job well."

Later, Mr. Becker said, "Al" Capone acted as intermediary between himself and the trade chiefs who constituted the Cleaners' and Dyers' Institute, and an agreement was reached by which he would "go along" with the crowd. Going along meant raising his price to the institute level, and the institute, Mr. Becker said, agreed to pay him $15,000 a year to compensate him for the losses he would sustain, by raising his price. He said he received $3750 and then stopped his dealings.

Previously, Capone's cousin, Charles Fischetti; Louis Clementi and "Dago Lawrence" Mangano, other gang figures, were brought into the case when Judge Philip J. Finnegan permitted the prosecution to introduce a list of 41 alleged co-conspirators, which brought a flood of objections from the defense.

Commenting on the Becker testimony, Mr. Thompson said that this was a favorable point from the defense view because it showed how the Capone crowd first got into the business.

Asked His Protection

"An independent cleaner," he said, "invited Capone in himself, asking his protection. Once Capone got in, other gangsters got in, too, and before long the rival gangsters, Capone on the South Side of the city, "Bugs" Moran on the North Side, and others on the West Side, were fighting among themselves. This went on until the so-called Squires Institute was formed in an effort to clean up the industry. Things were soon stabilized and went along smoother until the institute broke down."

Through this method the defense disassociates the gang violence from the trade regulation, but the State is working to prove a direct relationship.

The so-called Squires Institute, the trade organization headed by Dr. Benjamin M. Squires, University of Chicago professor, is one of the big targets of the trial. The defense pictures it as the outcome of brave efforts to end gang rule in a demoralized industry, the prosecution as a ruthless agency out to control the business at any cost.

Night sessions are held to speed up the testimony. Still more weeks are to be consumed as several hundred more witnesses await call.

Chinese Province Adopts 10-Year Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peiping, China

ANOTHER Chinese province has decided to adopt a 10-year plan. This is Suiyuan, the rich territory northwest of Peiping, which includes part of what was Mongolia.

The plan is intended to exploit natural resources, develop domestic industries, and promote education.

The chairman of the committee in charge of the plan will be Gen. Fu Tso-yi, the Governor of the Province, who already has introduced many reforms.

Gen. Fu Tso-yi has made notable progress in suppressing the bandits who formerly spread terror up to the very gates of the provincial capital.

Touhy to Be Retried In Factor Kidnaping

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 (AP)—The guilt or innocence of Roger Touhy and his two associates, alleged kidnapers of John Factor, the speculator, remained undetermined Saturday due to the failure of the jury that tried them to reach an agreement. They are to be tried again beginning Feb. 13.

Hopelessly deadlocked after more than 25 hours of deliberation, the jury was discharged last night by Judge Michael Feinberg, with the jurors' final ballot reported eight to four in favor of a conviction.

Boys Admit Threats Maine Police Charge

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 5 (AP)—State police announced yesterday that three high-school youths had signed statements that they were authors of an extortion letter sent to Mr. William P. Viles, son of State Senator Blaine S. Viles, wealthy timberland operator, in which abduction or disfigurement of William's children was threatened unless $20,000 was paid.

The youths were Merle W. Hughes, 18; Robert Brown, 16, and Gerald A. Towle, 16. They were held without bail in Kennebec County Jail here on a charge of sending a threatening communication to a public official. Mr. Viles is councilman from Ward 6, Augusta.

Conviction carries a penalty as high as 15 years' imprisonment. Acting on a "tip," the local high school's entrance cards, which each pupil is instructed to fill out by printing, were examined. The Hughes, Brown and Towle boys' cards were found to bear printed letters similar to those in the extortion letter. The boys admitted each printed part of the letter, conceiving the extortion plan as a way to get "easy money," police said.

Motion Pictures

Easy Laughs

There are easy laughs for the unthinking at the two Keith Theaters this week. At the Keith Boston, "The Meanest Gal in Town" supplies wholesome screen comedy of the kind El Brendel and ZaSu Pitts have to offer. Miss Pert Kelton is almost too tough in this one. Skeets Gallagher and James Gleason stand by. On the stage are Fifi D'Orsay and Benny Rubin.

At the RKO Keith, "Hips, Hips Hooray" fulfills the promise of its title. After 15 minutes of vacuity and double entendre, this faithless reporter left the scene, not in rage but in utter boredom. We doubt if it is a picture to Monitor readers' tastes. M. L.

Lynching Case Dropped

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 5 (AP)—No further attempts will be made by the State of Missouri to obtain convictions against persons charged with murder in the lynching of Lloyd Warner, Negro, in St. Joseph, Nov. 28, Attorney-General Roy McKittrick announced today.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 5 (AP)—Walter Garton today still faced prosecution in connection with the lynching of Lloyd Warner, a Negro, but was freed of a first degree murder charge by virtue of an acquittal verdict Saturday.

Stamps of World Shown at Exhibit at Public Library

Solomon Islands, Tibet, Liberia, Aitutaki—the far corners of the world are brought to the exhibition room of Boston Public Library in the third annual stamp show of the Suburban Stamp and Curio Club. The show, which opened yesterday and will remain a month, will appeal more to the layman than do most such shows.

The exhibits stress the story-telling side of philately rather than the errors, unusual cancellations and other minutiæ that interest only advanced philatelists. Some of these abnormalities are shown but they are subordinated to exhibits of wider interest.

One of the most colorful exhibits is the philatelic menagerie with stamps, showing the quetzal, condor, cassowary, llama and several other strange birds and animals. Less colorful, but more to the taste of a historian, is the pictorial history of Poland. The events of recent history may easily be traced in the exhibition of Polish stamps arranged for that purpose.

Aviation is represented by air mail stamps and first-flight "covers." An envelope that carried a letter from Tokyo to Lakehurst on the Graf Zeppelin's round-the-world flight is the feature of one show case. There are air mail stamps from the far places of the flying lanes—Surinam, New Guinea, Lebanon.

One large exhibit shows Capt. James Cook on a stamp from Rarotonga in the center of a large group of scenic stamps from the various South Sea islands most of which he discovered—Labuan, Brunei, North Borneo. Near this exhibit is a similar group from Italy and its colonies, all unused, that very colorfully calls attention to the wide extent of the Fascisti-ruled domains.

A South African exhibit contains several stamps with a face value of £5—very high for postage. These, a note says, were used mostly on diamond shipments to the Netherlands. Although its face value is low there is a Finnish stamp, issued in 1915, that is now worth $1500, according to the attendant. It was issued by mistake and was the only one of its kind actually used for postage.

There is another exhibit, intended to show the wide extent of the field of philately. It contains 420 stamps from 420 countries. Great nations, small nations, old countries, new countries—all attract some stamp collector.

Boston Art Notes

Junior League

Grace Horne's Gallery was the first to show Miss Alice Decker's sculpture to Boston. The Junior League follows with a second display not very long after.

To eyes somewhat satiated with sculptures modeled from clay and mechanically transferred to marble, the sight of sculptures done directly upon the ultimate material is welcome. Miss Decker's first exposition was small but very choice; her second expands to larger and more comprehensive dimension. At first we thought she specialized in pet animals and the barnyard, but we find her essaying other subjects, including the figure.

Her craft is distinguished for its certitude, for its deliberate planning of design upon a simple pattern, for the varied material—wood, polished bronze, alabaster, cement. Miss Decker has achieved independence of style, and a repertoire which guarantees her position and warrants our interest. There need no longer be a list of her teachers and the name of her husband (a well-known sculptor) to draw attention to her exhibitions.

J. Eliot Enneking

At the Twentieth Century Club there hang paintings by Mr. J. Eliot Enneking. The artist is well known in Boston for his pictures and for his interest in the welfare of members of his profession.

Mr. Enneking is devoted to the North Shore and he depicts the modest beauty of the towns and seaports with a joyous, enthusiastic brush. The surface of his canvas gleams with light and color. He attains the quaint charm and atmosphere which distinguish the vicinity. There is no feeling of laboriousness, or brow-wrinkling application; the delight the artist gets in painting is transmitted to the onlooker.

D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 4, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Contemporary French lithographs; modern illustrated books. Selected prints and recent accessions. Water colors by Blake, Madonna and Child, by Mantegna.

Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; musical 2:45; Sunday, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Water colors by Dr. Denman W. Ross; Japanese prints and textiles. Feb. 5-28.

Copley Society—Exhibition of painting in water colors and oils by Ella Munsterberg. Through Feb. 9.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Grace Horne Galleries — Paintings and water colors by Arthur Franklyn Musgrave. Feb. 6-20.

Germanic Museum—General exhibitions of Teutonic art.

Holman's Print Shop—Drawings, lithographs and etchings by Mona Breidvik.

Doll & Richards—Water colors by Charles Emile Heil. Through Feb. 28. Elizabeth O'Neill Verner. Feb. 5-24. Paintings by H. Dudley Murphy and water colors by Nelly Littlehale Murphy. Feb. 5-17.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc.—Exhibition of drawings and etchings by Childe Hassam. Feb. 5-17.

The Children's Art Center—Water colors by Madame Boullard-Devé. Also small sculpture by Bashka Paeff.

The Medici Book and Print Shop—Exhibition of oil paintings by Kolia Balkonf. Through Feb. 10.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by J. Eliot Ennecking. Through March 1.

Junior League Gallery—Exhibition of animal sculpture in wood, reliefs, and figures in wood and stone, also busts in bronze and terra cotta, by Alice Decker. Through Feb. 10.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of travel posters from Germany, Austria, Switzerland and France, loaned by Francis D. Donoghue. Through Feb. 12.

Boston Architectural Club—Exhibition by Young Armenian artists.

St. Botolph Club—Exhibition of American Art.

Boston Art Club—Paintings by Frank C. Kirk. Through Feb. 24.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—French etchings and lithographs.

Adrian Gallery—General exhibition.

Air Reduction Earnings

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Air Reduction Company, Inc., reports that net earnings for 1933 amounted to $3,192,732, or $3.92 a share on the capital stock, compared with $2,393,760, or $2.72 a share, in 1932.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

PORTLAND—Every Sunday until June 1, 12:30-12:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE — First Thursday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJAR, 880kc-337m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m

MIAMI—Wednesdays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturdays, Feb. 10 and 24, 9:00-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

New York

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY — Second Monday of each month 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WIS, 1010kc-297m.

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WFBC, 1200kc-250m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

Central States

Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE — Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

Iowa

DES MOINES—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WOC-WHO, 100kc-300m.

Kentucky

LOUISVILLE—Sundays, Feb. 18, March 18 and April 15, 1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m; Sundays, March 4 and April 1, 3:00 p. m., Station WAVE, 940kc-319m.

LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., Station WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH — Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON — Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1130kc-254m.

Mississippi

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 11:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-200m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU—Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 20 and 21, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

KANSAS CITY—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-250m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND — Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO — Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKY, 900kc-333m, Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m, Tulsa.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KDGY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGFX, 560kc-476m.

Texas

AUSTIN—Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

SAN ANGELO—First and third Wednesdays, 12:30-12:47 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m.

PUEBLO—Sundays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., M. S. T., Station KGHF, 1320kc-227m

Far Western States

California

EUREKA—Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Mondays, in cooperation with the Ministerial Association, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Station KIEM, 1210, 1210kc-238m.

LONG BEACH — Daily, except Sundays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; Tuesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m.; Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES — In "Church Quarter Hour," cooperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," cooperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Daily except Sunday, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," cooperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KDB, 1500kc-217m.

Nevada

RENO — First and third Fridays of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian Time, Station KGMB, 1330kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 1130kc-266m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m.

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Experienced vocal and instrumental accompaniat and coach available for recitals, concerts at homes and practices.

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POST WANTED

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Daily Features

Worth Knowing

1,000,000,000 PENNIES ARE PLACED IN COIN WEIGHING MACHINES EACH YEAR IN THE U.S.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Turgid

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "Mr. Garvin's estimate, back of its characteristic *turgid* language, is a shrewd and justifiable estimate" (Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Feb. 2, 1934).

Test: Underline the synonym of the italicized word: slovenly, tepid, timid, frank, pompous, boisterous, restrained, jerky.

Pronunciation: *Tur'-jid* (u as in urn, i short); watch the *j* sound.

Derivation: From the Latin *turgidus*, "swollen, extended," from *turgere*, "to swell out." After incorporating the word into English, we applied it to a distorted or swollen part of the body, as a turgid limb; but of late years we have used it in its figurative sense of "swelling in style or language; bombastic, pompous."

Coleridge admitted that his poems had been "rightly charged with . . . a general turgidness."

Notes and Queries

Streamline (Miss D. C. W.)—The latest edition of Webster's New International Dictionary lists this term in its New Word section, recognizing it as a noun, adjective, and verb. It is applied to a surface, body, etc., designed to afford an unbroken flow of a fluid or air about it. A perfectly streamlined particle, for instance, could be placed in a stream and cause no eddies.

Luke (Miss C. M. T.)—No, the u is long. The rule you refer to may be this: "The letter *u* is never long after an *l* preceded by another consonant, provided it isn't another *l*." For example, "illusion," "allude," etc., call for a long *u*; "flute," include," etc., have an *oo* sound as in *food*.

"Absolute" is an example of a long *u* after *l* preceded by a vowel.

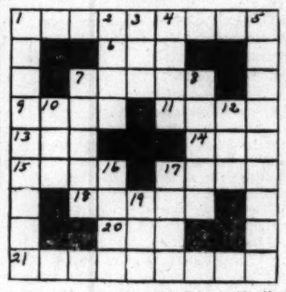
Daily Anecdote

Lincoln's Reply

PRESIDENT LINCOLN was once given an autographed letter from Queen Victoria announcing the marriage of the Prince of Wales. The presentation was made by Lord Lyons, British Minister in Washington, who added that whatever reply the President would make would be sent immediately.

Lincoln replied by shaking the announcement in the bachelor minister's face and saying, "Lyons, go thou and do likewise."

Junior Cross-Word No. 26



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Division.
6—Age.
7—Personal luggage (colloq.)
9—A scrap of news.
11—Shell-less snail injurious to plants.
13—Number.
14—Timber tree.
15—Date in ancient Roman calendar.
17—To wound figuratively.
18—Sounds.
20—To endeavor.
21—Birds allied to the crows.

Down

1—Postures.
2—Period of session.
3—Man's name.
4—Spigots.
5—Those who live near another.
7—Doctrine or opinion.
8—Narrow strips of wood.
10—Spread grass for drying.
12—Country bordered by Canada and Mexico (abbr.).
16—To rise high.
17—Half (prefix).
19—Nothing.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Parking Station

A BOY eager to capitalize his vacation and help his mother, set out to earn some spending money. His mother wanted him to stay within their own neighborhood. Finally he hit upon the idea of leasing a vacant lot in their own block—which happened to be around the corner from a neighborhood business center. As no profitable use had occurred to the owner, he was glad to lease it to the boy for a very small amount for one month as an experiment.

The boy painted his own sign for a parking station, and within a week he had made considerably more than his monthly rental. Incidentally, his first business venture gave him a sense of responsibility and a respect for the property of others.

N. D. D.

Traveling Paint Shop

A PAINTER with originality made a feature of economy and speed. He called his plan the "Traveling Paint Shop." First, he distributed small folders announcing his venture, and gave his address and telephone number. His price list included the painting of kitchen chairs, card tables, tea wagons, and magazine racks, for 35c each. For 75c he would paint kitchen tables, desks, wicker chairs, and cedar chests. For $1.00 each he would paint wicker settees, bedsteads, bookcases, dressers, and library tables.

The speed idea, which appealed to housewives, was his use of a high quality quick-drying lacquer. He offered to paint a piece and "have it ready for use immediately." One other feature was the spraying of furniture.

Miss Nancy D.

Betty Bee

A Contented Family

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVE you ever thought of Betty Bee and her sisters as ill-tempered? Pause a moment before you make that charge. From sunup to sundown the bees work ceaselessly to add to their store of honey. Man opens the hive and robs them of a goodly part of their supplies, but they do not resent the instrusion. Even though it be late in the season, too late for them to replenish their stores, and all the honey is taken away—what happens?

They would accept conditions and starve without protest or malice. Ill-tempered?

In a hive containing from 60,000 to 90,000 bees, you may find a few outlaws. Compare the number with those found among humans in cities of comparative size and you will find the odds strongly favoring the bees.

Betty Bee is born into this environment and fits into her niche. Her two weeks of playtime and experimental flights are past. She has brought in that first prized load of pollen, her first contribution, and at the age of two weeks is ready to assume her full share of work. For five, six or possibly seven weeks she will labor steadily and joyously. Every sunny day must be spent in collecting nectar, depositing it in the comb, and flying away for more. On rainy days she busies herself with home duties. Always there is work to be done; cheerfully she performs her share.

We have said that Betty Bee does all this, but it should be borne in mind that what she is doing all of her mates also are doing. It is the spirit of the hive, the will to toil without cessation.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

First Admission Charged

Admission was charged to see a baseball game for the first time on July 20, 1859, when a game was played between teams from Brooklyn and New York.

Famous Pitcher

Walter Johnson, the famous pitcher, pitched one no-hit game in his long career. That was against Boston on July 1, 1920, when Washington won 1 to 0.

Oldest Ball Game

Handball is said to have been the first game played with a ball, Tennis, baseball, and cricket are supposedly outgrowths of this game.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

THE dog may bay,
But still the moon stands steady as before.
—DE LUCA

Practicing His Circus Act

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

By snapping this eight-months-old youngster, Mrs. Helen Gosnell, Latrobe, Penna., wins a charter membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB. Send your interesting pictures to the Feature Editor. $1 will be paid for each one accepted.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Weight of a Tire

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

I HAVE a friend and he hath an Automobile. And he besought me that I would ride with him, and I did so gladly. And I sat with him in front, and his wife and his daughter sat in the back. And he stopped at a Garage where he had left a Spart Tire, and they fastened it upon the rear of the Car. For he said, Peradventure we have a Puncture, it is already Inflated, and it hath in it Eighty Pounds of air. And I asked of him, How much doth the empty Tire weigh? And he saith, It weigheth Fourteen pounds when it is empty. And I asked, When it hath in it air with a Pressure of Eighty Pounds, what doth it weigh?

And he said, I know, but we will submit the question to my daughter who goeth unto the High School. If a Tire weigh Fourteen Pounds and have in it Eighty Pounds of air, how much doth it weigh?

And she said, It weigheth Ninety and four pounds.

And he spake unto his wife and said unto her, This daughter of ours Showeth less Intelligence than I expected. But his wife said, Eighty pounds and Fourteen pounds are Four and Ninety Pounds, even as our daughter said.

And he laughed at them because they knew not the difference between Air-pressure and Weight.

And I spake unto them, even unto the wife and the daughter, and I said, It is very sinful for a man to make sport of the errors of his wife and his daughter. Moreover, the mistake is not strange. Nevertheless, the air inside the tube doth not greatly increase the weight of the Tube. It still doth weigh Fourteen Pounds, for that within it is only Air, though it press against the tube it beareth not down upon the Scales.

And they reproached themselves because they had not known.

But I said unto them, Be not discomfited. Behold, many persons have made the same mistake. Yea, it would be well to remind all Preachers when they inflate their sermons, that there is very little weight in Wind.

State Flower No. 18

Courtesy Photo Flowers to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Jersey, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Illinois: Violet

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Jupiter visited the country of Ionia, according to Roman legend, a maiden presented him with a violet as the flower most loved by her people. Today four states follow the lead of the Roman tributary in proclaiming the violet as their floral emblem.

Wisconsin's and Rhode Island's school children chose the bird's-foot variety for their States. Illinois and New Jersey, however, have both enacted legislation honoring the "common violet," *Viola cucullata*. (This one is also the most common variety in Rhode Island.)

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Simon Zelotes

SIMON ZELOTES (Luke 6:15, Acts 1:13) was one of the Twelve Apostles, and was called "Zelotes," i.e., "the Zealot," to distinguish him from Simon Peter and others who bore the very common name of Simon or Simeon.

In two passages Simon Zelotes is referred to in our Bibles as "Simon the Canaanite" (Greek *Kananaios:* Matt. 10:4, Mark 3:18). However, it appears that properly *Kananaios* means neither "Canaanite" (which would be *Chanaios*), nor "inhabitant of Cana" *(Kanaios)*, but is simply a Greek form of the Aramaic *Kanan*, "zealot." In short, in the original, "Simon Zelotes" and "Simon the Canaanite" mean exactly the same thing, just as "Cephas" is the Aramaic form of "Peter."

It is not known whether Simon Zelotes belonged to the party of "the Zealots," which consisted of certain extreme upholders of the Jewish Law, or whether he won the title "Zealot" from his zeal as a Christian.

In Lighter Vein

Today's Limerick

When an All-American Gd.,
Whose tackles had always been hd.,
Faced earning a living
He found he'd been giving
His studies too little regd.

A $2 Ticket

"Now," said the college man to his dad at the football game, "you'll see more excitement for $2 than you ever saw before."

"I don't know," replied the old gent; "that's what my marriage license cost me."—*Malteaser.*

Tough

Scotswoman: "The last steak I got frae ye I could hae soled ma boots with."

Butcher: "And why did ye no dae it?"

Woman: "So I wid if I could hae got the nails tae gang through it."

—Humorist

Brown: "How's business? Getting any orders?"

Commercial Traveler: "Two this morning. 'Be home by six' and 'Keep away from that fellow Brown'—both from the wife!"

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

The Shepherdstown Register, founded in 1849, is still published in Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, W. Va.

"Thirty millions of cives Romani governed despotically by a newspaper!" exclaimed the Saturday Review, an English journal which appeared the year the Newspaper Stamp Act was passed, 1855. Purpose of the new publication: to undermine the influence of The Times, of London, to which it referred as the real ruler of England.

"Such a kind of journalism (international journalism) could not exist before the attention of the masses had been focused on international affairs, before a world-wide market had been created for news describing the relations of national governments between themselves. Well, that market came into existence only at the end of the war," declared the French Journalist M. André Geraud (pen name "Pertinax"), in an address delivered at the 1930 meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

The best newspapers do more than inform and entertain. They provoke thought; touch the emotions; stimulate the will; portray life; present the unique, the new and the interesting; supply facts; and inspire and help their readers. To do this requires intelligence, discrimination, and experience.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Grit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

IN 1918, The Christian Science Monitor carried an article about an ambitious lad named Martin DeVries. At the time the Monitor referred to this boy as having "grit" to go ahead. The article mentioned that Martin had entered army Y. M. C. A. work, and later did his bit with the American Red Cross. He could not enlist in the combatant service because he had lost an arm and a leg when he was less than 2 years old.

Since the World War, Martin DeVries has worked his way through Stanford University; he has taught school; and in spare moments he has acquired a degree at the University of Southern California.

Six years ago he entered the practice of law in his adopted state, California, and success and achievement have attended him. He at once became a leader of the bar—something unusual for young men—and within two years he became a deputy in the office of the prosecuting attorney. Suddenly he was promoted to the chief deputyship.

His conduct as a trial attorney brought him honors and fame. His demeanor in a courtroom was not the type so usually seen. For example, when a jury brought in a conviction of a man whom he prosecuted, someone tried to congratulate DeVries. Tears came to his eyes and he said, "There is no glory in sending a man to prison, so please do not congratulate me."

Last year he was nominated for municipal court judge, and thus became a candidate against the incumbent, a man who has been on the bench for 10 years and considered "too strongly entrenched to beat." Waging one of the cleanest campaigns that was ever fought, Martin DeVries moved on. When the smoke of battle cleared away and the election returns were counted, Martin DeVries was 6100 votes ahead of the incumbent.

Martin DeVries does not know what defeat means. He is always seen smiling. Newsboys hail him as their friend. Children of the poor look forward to special occasions when he is their host. The working man, the small merchant, the rank and file find in him a friend, a counselor and always "a square shooter."

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

240

If I had an abundance of wealth said the lecturer and plenty of resources, I don't think of anything else I would rather do than to take a boat and make a cruise which would take me in a leisurely way from here around the world and back

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Brevities

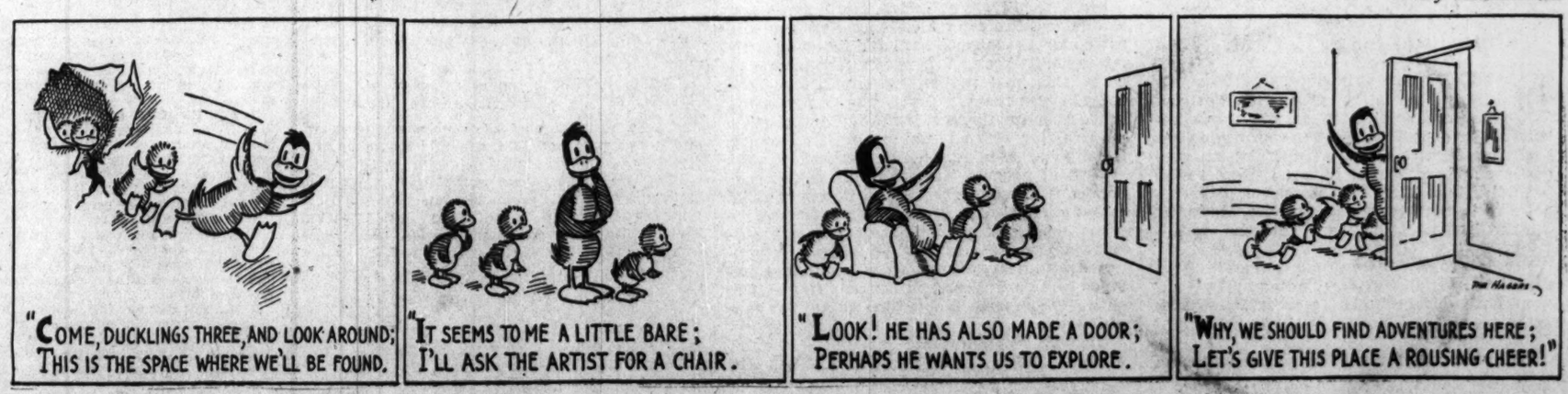
Atlanta Constitution: Utopia must be the place where you don't have any trouble starting your automobile on a cold morning.

Arkansas Gazette: The return of steam shovels to active work will solve for a large number of the unemployed the problem of what to do with their leisure.

Rochester Times-Union: Who remembers back when the statement that it costs $52 a page to print the Congressional Record carried fear into the hearts of the citizenry? Compared with big figures now coming out of Washington, that 52 looks like shucks from a 3-cent bag of peanuts.

The Adventures of Waddles—*More Room*

By THE HAGERS


"COME, DUCKLINGS THREE, AND LOOK AROUND; THIS IS THE SPACE WHERE WE'LL BE FOUND.
"IT SEEMS TO ME A LITTLE BARE; I'LL ASK THE ARTIST FOR A CHAIR.
"LOOK! HE HAS ALSO MADE A DOOR; PERHAPS HE WANTS US TO EXPLORE.
"WHY, WE SHOULD FIND ADVENTURES HERE; LET'S GIVE THIS PLACE A ROUSING CHEER!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1934 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Crisis vs. Party in Britain

LEADERS of the component units in the British National Government are ready to place their mutual alliance upon a more permanent basis. This fact is to be made known in speeches throughout the country in which Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Baldwin, Sir John Simon and other Conservative, Liberal and Labor Ministers will state the case for pursuing the experiment of National Government beyond the life of the present Parliament.

They will make their appeal mainly on the ground that the national crisis, which brought them together in 1931, still demands coöperative effort. There is much force in the contention. It is abundantly evident that the country is not in the mood at present to tolerate a return to the ordinary procedure of party politics.

It is admitted that the Government is not in the fullest sense a national one; the official Labor Party and the better organized section of the Liberal Party are in opposition. But these elements are very weakly represented in the House of Commons. Moreover, the comparative mildness of their obstructive criticism indicates they are conscious that they would not win approval in the country if they adopted a provocative party attitude.

The majority of the people feels that this Government should be given the fullest possible chance to get on with the job it was appointed to do. This feeling has been strengthened by the fact that few opposition leaders have put forward any constructive alternative policy.

There was one supreme advantage which the country bestowed on this Government when it put it in power; it set it free from cavilling criticism, thereby enabling it to perform disagreeable but necessary duties at home, and to present a united front abroad. It accomplished the first task when it stopped the abuses of the dole and imposed severe financial sacrifices on all classes. The second task has been before it all the time, and will continue to be so. The British people have at last learned the lesson that the economic fate of their country depends on the economic condition of the whole world.

In the British view the work that commands the first attention of government lies in the international sphere. Intensely believing in democracy, Britain must help uphold the democratic ideal. Believing with equal intensity in peace, it must aid disarmament. Believing in the necessity of world trade, it must endeavor to make headway against economic nationalism.

Here are a few only of those objects, transcending everything else in public importance, which make ordinary party issues seem small in comparison; and the desire for a National Government is due to the passionate desire that the nation's case should be strongly stated and upheld in the world.

This is not to say that all Englishmen are satisfied with the conduct of their foreign policy. They are not. There is a definite feeling especially on the political Left that Britain ought to adopt a more positive policy where the great interlocking questions of armaments and security are concerned. But there is also a much stronger feeling that the conduct of foreign affairs is more likely to be effective in the hands of a united National Government than in those of a party hampered by obstruction at home.

It must not be supposed that criticism and opposition have disappeared. But they are taking a new form, and they do not always, or perhaps even generally, run upon the old party lines. There has been much talk about a "center party." But there is no need to form one. There already is one. It consists of that large group of persons—the Left Wing of the Conservatives, the Right Wing of the Liberals and a sprinkling of Labor—who constitute the backbone of the Government's supporters.

New circumstances, new problems, new ideas have created new alignments. The first coherent organization to spring into being under these conditions was that of the men at the helm. They have decided to remain together; and for the moment there is no other organization with an equal claim to represent the nation.

Demand for S. P. C. M.

DIALECTIC experts have been having quite a lively time lately in England. The correct pronunciation of certain words has been under discussion and the countryside has been ringing with ultimatums, criticisms, suggestions and *ipse dixits*. As usual, doctors have been disagreeing, and it will occasion little surprise to learn that Mr. G. Bernard Shaw has allowed himself to be drawn into the controversy.

Needless to say, these *pronunciamentos* have aroused a storm of protest and many Englishmen have not hesitated to label Mr. Shaw's orthoëpy as just another specimen of typical Celtic perversity.

But after all, the correct pronunciation of words is relatively unimportant. What is really needed is a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Meanings. Such a protective organization is long overdue. Many words in the English language which started out in life inoffensively and respectably have received unhappy treatment at our rough-and-ready hands.

Consider that aphetic word "cute" as an example. It began its career as "acute," but lost a letter somewhere in transit. Lexicographers inform us that it means sharp, shrewd, shrill or critical. Is that what we mean when we refer to a "cute" hat, a "cute" squirrel, or a "cute" Dresden ornament? Hardly.

Another word that needs instant protection is "cunning." We say that Mrs. Arbuthnot's baby is "cunning." Do we really mean that that little blue-eyed innocent is crafty, artful and foxlike? We say that the way Elaine fixes her hair is "cunning," and, incredible as it may sound, a charming matron at a zoo was heard to refer to a pelican as "too cunning for words."

Another much-abused adjective is "hectic." We blithely announce to Mrs. Mansfield that we had a perfectly "hectic" time at her party, but if Mrs. Mansfield happened to look up "hectic" in her dictionary there is strong doubt whether she would feel complimented.

The list of injured words could be easily extended, and unless the S. P. C. M. springs into existence very soon, who knows what "dollar," "banker" and "politician" may come to mean in a few years!

Diplomacy Realistic and Legalistic

LAWS, whether private, public or international, were made for man and not man for the laws. As is well known, the spirit is more vital than the letter of the law. Strict but partial adherence to treaties in the recent diplomacy of the United States with Latin America has done more harm than good; laws and treaties by their very nature become outworn and outgrown in a fast-changing world.

One of the first beneficial results of the return of Secretary Hull from Montevideo has been to bring into the State Department a more realistic and therefore a more helpful attitude toward treaties made by previous administrations. Of the many by-products of Mr. Hull's journey to the Pan-American Conference this is one of the most promising. For more than two years President Maximiliano Martinez of El Salvador had not been recognized because his Government came into power by a revolution and this ran counter to the 1923 Central American treaties devised in part to discourage revolutions. Now President Martinez, a popular and successful executive, has been recognized by the United States and by two or more of the Central American republics and an injustice perpetrated in the interests of literal treaty observance has been partially undone.

Though Cuba is recognized now, under the Grau régime it was not, because the State Department asserted that a permanent treaty embodying the Platt Amendment stood in the way. Yet it is curious that the State Department should observe strictly one section of the permanent treaty and not another, and that it should lean on the letter of a law which revolution and modern conditions had all but nullified in practice. The case of Cuba is a clear indication that at times realism is far more important than legalism. The United States is now rushing food and clothing to Cuba in order to stave off collapse in the island. This is a welcome change from conditions under which sanctity of treaties was preached when in common sense the situation demanded food.

The return of Secretary Hull, whose record even the most critical in Latin America and in the United States praise without reservation, means, we hope, the abandonment of diplomatic clichés and considerations of legal niceties when the situation obviously calls for realistic approaches. And paradoxically enough, such a course will result in the building up of a finer body of international law and practice than that which rules the world today.

Prospecting in Massachusetts

THERE are gold mines in Massachusetts! True, no glittering yellow metal lies under the ground, but other mineral and geological resources remain hidden which ultimately would repay mining efforts with real money. That is the thesis of advocates of a proposed land economic survey of the State.

For the fourth successive year, the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association has petitioned the Legislature to sanction a survey to uncover this "buried treasure" and to provide for correct utilization of all land. This economic treasure hunt would be conducted under an existing division of the Massachusetts State College. Last year the petition was defeated in the House of Representatives on the grounds of economy.

The economic benefit from such a survey, however, might well be enormous. Farmers today are working submarginal land fit only for growing timber, or perhaps this land covers valuable sand pits, limestone areas or other resources which could be worked industrially. Also, under the survey present costly mistakes might be avoided in developing such assets.

Prof. Frederick K. Morris of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology cites an example in the southern part of Massachusetts. Some time ago a firm opened a hill for copper mining. Little copper was discovered after great expense. The hill was refilled at further cost and abandoned. Professor Morris and his students came along, studied the hill and found a peculiar greenish rock. A Massachusetts company using this material in manufacturing rock shingles was notified. Today the firm is using the Massachusetts rock, instead of out-of-state material for which it was paying $5 a ton in freight charges in addition to first cost.

Without a doubt, various localities are economically desperate because of improper utilization of land. Many factories need inexpensive power sources or are too far from good transportation service. In addition they are burdened with heavy taxes, caused by submarginal lands being abandoned by farmers. In fact, the entire State feels the burden of faulty land utilization.

Highway engineers are meeting difficulties in road building, which would be foreseen and overcome under a land economic survey. Forest men would be aided through the forestry study planned under the survey. Also a fish and game investigation would be conducted, which would aid restoration of vanishing species and save large sums in conservation work.

Illinois has tried the land economic survey and found it eminently successful. The geological section alone has accounted for new industrial enterprises mounting into millions of dollars annually.

Therefore, passage of the survey petition, now in the hands of the State Administration Committee of the House of Representatives, may mean much to the future economic prosperity of Massachusetts.

Is Your Car a Billboard?

THE American Nature Association seems to have decided to fight fire with fire. In order to take the billboard away from the roadside it asks the interested motorist to turn his car into a traveling billboard.

As the result of a contest the Association now has three slogans which in rhyme and alliteration carry a new attack on the billboard. The winning slogans "Billboards Destroy Motoring Joy," "Billboards Offend Tourists Who Spend," and "SOS—Signboards Obstruct Scenery," are printed on tags and stickers which motorists are asked to affix to their cars when they take to the highroad, and thus display a tangible protest to advertisers behind the billboards.

While the advertiser knows without doubt that billboards do offend, he perhaps isn't aware of how many are offended by the defacement of landscape with advertising. The American Nature Association is asking for a showing of hands on the part of tourists to impress the makers of signboards.

There's another side to displaying of stickers by motorists. The Association knows that there are motorists who will refuse to adorn their cars with symbols other than those required by law. But the advertiser, it is figured, knows this too. So however large the number of slogans appearing on cars the advertiser will realize that not all protests meet the eye.

The battle of the billboards has been raging for some time now. The practically continuous fence that once threatened to line American roads is still being built in some places. In other places the building has been stopped. The appearance of any number of speeding slogans should cut still further into the encroachments that the billboard is making into the scenery along the highways.

The Casual Day

Despite the prodigious efforts of columnists, casual and otherwise, the obstinate public remains obtusely unconvinced that books are now unnecessary. Which is one cause of this announcement. Casual Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays must now be obliterated from the Casual Reader's calendar. Those days he must in the near future dedicate to a column of book reviews which will appear in this hitherto sunny spot. The solemnity which such a duty will induce in him may be relieved, however, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, when the Casual Day will appear. We welcome more than casually the new book column, which promises to be full of wisdom, our chief hope at the moment being that we may prove a worthy antidote.

For the Hunting Season

Can you hear them, Pilgrims;
From a safe place?
Let bugles sound,
Let the dogs race,
Sniffing the ground.

Can you hear them, Pilgrims?
When guns begin,
Find a dark nest
Hide you within;
Deep holes are best.

Can you hear them, Pilgrims?
May they hunt in vain;
Bad dreams be over;
Warm be the sun again,
Sweet the clover!

J. C. R.

The United States Government is in the show business. CWA grants have made possible production of a number of plays which will use actors who need employment. The venture would seem to offer a great opportunity to some unemployed playwright who might feel like writing "Uncle Sam's Cabin."

* * *

Or "Uncle Sam's Cabin Cruiser," now that navy lobbyists in Washington have had a little of their own way. America is to have a treaty navy. But one of the features of the "treaty fleet bill" just passed by the House of Representatives is that the President can suspend all or any part of the building program in the event of future disarmament agreement. It is interesting that both pacifists and militarists enjoy a measure of assurance in that provision.

Sir Henry Wood, recently guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, told the Handel and Haydn singers that usually "The weakest point in the basses is they tend to affect a large and mournful tone." Which disclosure will tend to incite to riot the many long-suffering listeners who thought the basses couldn't help it.

The New York Times, commenting on inconsistency in English pronunciation, quotes some rimes Lord Cromer wrote years ago on this subject. They begin:

When the English tongue we speak
Why is "break" not rimed with "freak"?

And they go on to compare such words as beard and heard, paid and said, cow and low, shoe and foe.

Here is a casual cause worth fighting for, the rationalization of pronunciation. The Pen is mightier than the sword. Who has a casual couplet with which to assault the foe that refuses to rime with "shoe"? As, for instance:

Should one feel such great remorse
On pronouncing worse like horse?

Or:

Some folks we may yet enlighten
On the good old surname, Crichton.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Kipling and the Effendi

A GOOD many years ago I was living in an hotel on upper Sixth Avenue, New York, near Central Park. The hotel has long since disappeared though it was architecturally fit for another quarter-century of service. But it suffered sadly socially by the discovery and publication of the fact that it was owned by a famous bank burglar who, after a term in Sing Sing, had taken the loot he had cached and invested it in the hotel, in which, living of course under an assumed name, he had luxurious quarters. After a cold-hearted newspaper had published the story the other guests looked curiously at a well-groomed man, gray mustached and of impeccable manners, though a trifle reserved, who was the Raffles of that romance.

A good many people of literary standing frequented the hotel before its downfall. To it came Rudyard Kipling for a short visit which circumstances prolonged into a stay of many months. He had survived the ignominy of having his "Plain Tales From the Hills" rejected by a Hearst editor, and had entered into a publishing arrangement with Doubleday Page & Co. The residents of the hotel had just become used to seeing the bantam-like figure of the novelist around the lobbies when word was passed that he was indisposed—then that his physical condition was desperate.

A new figure then appeared. Frank N. Doubleday, who only the other day passed on, hardly left the writer's bedside. The devotion of the big publisher to the little novelist—both adjectives are used in a purely physical sense—was unremitting. When the long period of convalescence began, he would be there daily pushing the frail figure in a wheel-chair out into the fresh air and sunshine of Central Park. Perhaps the chief return made by the novelist for this service was fixing upon Doubleday the Oriental title "Effendi," an obvious play upon the initials F. N. D., by which he was known to business associates and friends for decades thereafter.

The title which signifies: "Powerful one; worthy of honor" was grateful to its recipient and not without a certain fitness. For Doubleday, who made his way to the very top of the publishing business by able individual efforts, had something of a lordly, even imperial strain in his makeup. It found some expression in the great suburban printing plant he established at Garden City, with its architectural beauty and its brilliant gardens. He was, I think, the first publisher to vision the advantage of a plant in the country, though later Condé Nast created a somewhat similar beauty spot near Greenwich, Conn.

Walter Page, who in an hour of dire international disaster happily and effectively represented the United States at the Court of St. James's, was a member of the Doubleday firm. Somewhere, recently, I have seen the statement that President Wilson had induced several wealthy Democrats to raise the money necessary to enable Page, who was by no means rich, to meet the expenses of that costly post. This however is untrue.

It was the moment of highest prosperity in the publishing business. Page's share of the profits in the business, and his salaries as editor of World's Work and literary head of the firm, added to the $17,500 with allowances then made by the Government, enabled him to make both ends meet, though he came home at the end broken in health and impoverished in pocket. His would, however, have been an impossible contribution to international welfare had not Frank Doubleday agreed to meet the substantial salaries for two posts which the Ambassador could, of course, no longer fill.

Page, Doubleday, the World's Work and those golden days of the business of publishing are all gone. Kipling survives the Effendi to whom on more than one occasion he declared he owed his life.

Stormy Days

THE world outside my cottage is a swirling white mass. For nearly a week the Storm King has roared about, blowing sheets of snow before him, piling drifts, burying fences, scooping out hollows in long graceful sweeps, changing familiar, homey objects into wonderfully strange shapes. Today the sun managed, now and then, to pierce through rifts in the snow clouds for very brief glances at the world below, making it dazzlingly brilliant, too dazzling for our eyes accustomed to the dull grayness of the days past.

There is nothing to mark the little road that trudges by my cottage. Each morning its track has been broken afresh by the man who brings our milk. No car these mornings, but horses, straining and plunging through the drifts, pulling sleighs. The milkman's shouts, scarcely heard above the wind, bring me to the door to get my milk. I call "Good Morning!" to eyes and hoary brows, for between the fur cap and great collar turned up, that is all of his face that can be seen. He waves and pulls on the reins, and with creaking of sleigh away they go into the storm, while I pick up my bottles and rush into the warmth. I know, as does he, that left outside in that bitter cold the milk bottles would soon look ridiculous in tall stiff hats of frozen cream.

The first few days of The Storm (it will be "The Storm" to me, as my memory holds no recollection of one its equal in fierceness and duration) my window panes held a one-man exhibit by the renowned winter etcher Jack Frost. His favorite subjects were all there; groups of graceful palms, thickets so dense one could never penetrate their depths; bushes and ferns skirting icy ponds, hills with trees in the distance. Small-Son and I admired their lavish artistry, he especially those whose sweeping hills reminded him of our own hills we coast down. But we shivered and drew close to the fire. The Man-of-the-House brought in great chunks of wood for the fireplace and piled them high in the back shed.

Seed catalogues which we have been poring over since the first of the year, plans for the gardens—flower and vegetable—have been put aside. Those mild January days beguiled us into thinking garden time was not far off. But now we know better. Winter is still here! The Storm is still raging, albeit in somewhat abated breath. As for the garden—I am happy in the thought of my food cellar with its rows of tomatoes showing red through their glass containers, the rows of corn, small kernels packed tightly. Very good substitutes!

So we draw our chairs to the hearth. Out comes the rug that is being hooked (shamefully forgotten upon the arrival of the seed catalogues) and the quilt blocks. Small-Son brings out his scissors and scrapbook.

"What shall it be?" asks the Man-of-the-House, scanning the bookshelves. As though he need ask! As though I need answer! We smile as he begins to read. We knew it would be Dickens—our favorite fireside companion. Warm spring days, warmer summer days, he stands neglected on our shelves. But cool fall nights and long winter evenings he parades our favorite characters across the hearth.

Swirling snows and biting winds sweeping over the rivers and moors cannot penetrate the warmth and glow of our fire. I lean back a moment, my hands idle on the work in my lap. This is contentment.

O. S. Y.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

For Honest Advertising

STRONG opposition to the so-called Tugwell Bill is said to come from the country press, which has benefited traditionally by patent medicine advertising. Hence we are moved to go on record as cordially supporting the bill, which we hope will pass without essential changes. The bill has no effect whatever on honest advertising. It simply requires that the truth be told, that readers have a chance to learn what it is they are being urged to buy, and that false representations may not be made. Although the bill is known by the name of Assistant Secretary Tugwell, it embodies the ideas of the permanent officials of the food and drug administration, and is something they have been fighting for under several administrations.

The Vineyard Gazette took its stand long ago, and for many years has accepted no medicine advertising.

As Paul Y. Anderson points out with some irony in the Nation, "Without bandying words, it can be stated that this measure frankly challenges the sacred right of a freeborn American to advertise and sell horse liniment as a remedy for tuberculosis—or, to phrase it in a wholly different way, his God-given right to advertise and sell extract of horsetail weed as a cure for diabetes." The instances mentioned are actual and not imaginary. "The manufacturer who suddenly transformed an old horse liniment into a new tuberculosis remedy . . . paid a woman to write testimonials for his product until she died of the disease, and then paid her son to continue them over her name."

The trail of such nostrums is a ghastly one. Fraudulent advertising with such a result should be forbidden, no matter who profits by it.—*Vineyard Gazette* (Edgartown, Mass.).

Banking for Everybody

FOR years postmasters-general have been urging Congress to raise the limit of deposits for postal savings from $2500 to at least $5000. There is a special reason for affirmative action at this particular time when the American commercial banking system is in the process of repair. . . .

If private bankers are to be permitted to throw out small depositors, the American credit system will be impaired. Such a backward step would entail a reversion to the Old World banking setup, under which only persons of affluence have checking accounts. The net result of driving the funds of individuals in moderate circumstances back to their socks would be to decrease the availability of loanable funds for financing business and employment.

In 1910, the postal savings system was established as a bank for the forgotten man. It was intended for obscure persons without banking contacts. It also formed a medium for giving limited savings bank facilities to small rural communities, which were without banks. It was an instrumentality for liquefying frozen funds, which otherwise might have been hoarded. . . .

Such diversion of funds did not weaken the banking system because the postal savings system usually redeposited 95 per cent of such funds in the banks in communities whence they came. But the $2500 limit on deposits circumscribed the usefulness of this safety valve at a time of impaired public confidence in banks. . . .

If bankers through their opposition block permanent insurance of deposits in member banks which is to go into effect on July 1, there will be an added demand for the guaranty offered by the Federal Government on funds deposited in the postal savings system. Likewise, if regular banks are to penalize small commercial depositors, the next logical step would be to offer the privilege of drawing checks against deposits on the postal savings system, on which no interest would be paid. . . .

President Roosevelt has urged the development by the Government of certain power facilities as a "yardstick" with which to measure the charges of private utilities.

By analogy, logical development of postal savings might become a "yardstick" and a "birch rod" in the realm of banking, heightening the ability of the Government to supervise banking effectively and to regain for itself the constitutional prerogative of controlling the currency, most of which is now created at credit mints.—*Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph.*

Let Us Talk Peace!

LET us have peace!—in words as well as in deeds. In deeds, we are going to have it. We will not make war on anybody, and we expect nobody to make war on us. But in times like these, words also are dangerous explosives, not to be tossed carelessly about.

If the threatened war of Japan and Russia should break out, we would regret it, just as, with all the nations, we deprecated the undeclared war of Japan in China. . . . But when we found we could not stop that war, we did not get into it. Neither will we go into this one, if we find we cannot prevent it.

The chief risk is in loose talk. There has been too much of that in Japan. Foolish admirals and reckless periodicals and romancers have talked war with America and, until recently, the Government has not exercised its power to suppress them. But there is a new War Ministry now, and the representatives of the nation are in session in the Diet. With these changes, there has come a steadying of policy. . . .

There has been the same sort of talk in America. Foolish congressmen and reckless publicists have found it the cheapest way to attract attention. . . . There is not one sane man in Japan or America who desires war between our countries, and we are not going to have it. Let us, therefore, also refrain from talking as if we were. . . .

We yield neither our rights nor our principles, and we are affirmatively concerned for the peace of other peoples. But our first concern is our own.

That we may have peace—

Let us talk peace.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Driving Courtesy

THERE is one factor, which the average motorist can exercise to help solve traffic problems in his own community, and that is courtesy, according to a recent suggestion offered by the public safety department of the National Automobile Club.

Much has been said, it is declared, as well as written on the subject of motoring courtesy, yet it would seem that few motorists ever attempt to work the plan in a practical way.

As an official says, "Why not try it out for a month and see whether or not one's good example will lead others to go and do likewise. If one keeps it up long enough, it is certain the good endeavor will grow, with a constantly growing number of motorists who will follow the example of practical courtesy."

It is worth a trial at least in the campaign to eliminate the road, street or intersection hog, and thus increase traffic safety for all, where regulations, state laws and city ordinances now fail to reach so many of the so-called "smart" drivers.—*Nevada State Journal* (Reno).